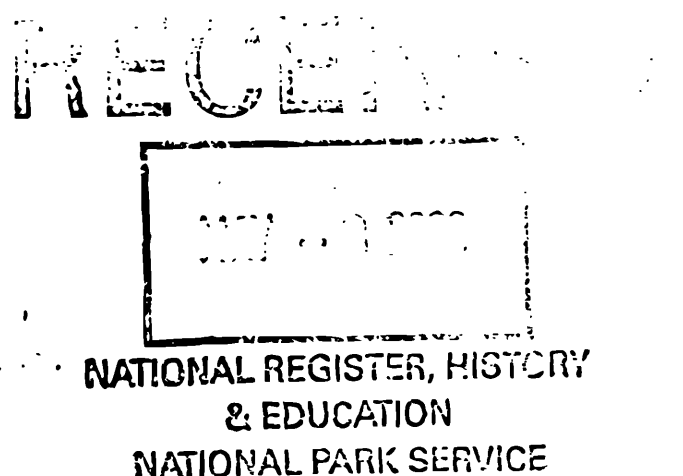


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Concord Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

parts of N.Main, S.Main, N.State, S.State, Dixon Ave., Depot St., Low Ave.,
street & number Hills Ave., Storrs St., Odd Fellows Ave., School St., N/A not for publication
Capitol St., Park St., Pleasant St., Warren St.

city or town Concord N/A vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Merrimack code 013 zip code 03301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nancy C. Dutton
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/27/00
Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National
Register.
☐ other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6/9/00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
80	27	buildings
0	20	sites
0	1	structures
2	2	objects
82	50	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

GOVERNMENT/fire station

GOVERNMENT/police station

RECREATION/theater

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RELIGION/church

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

RECREATION/sports facility

RELIGION

LANDSCAPE/plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

see attached

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

GRANITE

roof TAR

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C.1800-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

see continuation sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Concord Public Library

New Hampshire Historical Society

Downtown Concord Historic District
Name of Property

Merrimack County, New Hampshire
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 25 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	293930	4781681610
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	19	294080	4781621610

3	19	293920	4786200
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	19	293620	4786520

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant for the

organization Concord Heritage Commission date September 1999

street & number 20 Terrace Park telephone (781) 942-2173

city or town Reading state MA zip code 01867

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 1

Architectural Classification (continued):

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 2

The Downtown Concord Historic District is comprised of that section of Main Street and nearby cross streets along which the city's commercial district developed in the 19th century. Main Street is a wide and level thoroughfare that extends in a north-south direction, roughly parallel to the Merrimack River which lies about a quarter of a mile to the east. Various streets enter the section of Main Street included in the proposed district. Pleasant Street near the southern end of the district is the dividing line between North and South Main Streets and North and South State Streets. Other streets extending east of Main Street include Loudon Road, Depot Street, Freight Street, Hills Avenue as well as alleys such as Phoenix Avenue, Low Avenue and Dixon Avenue. Intersecting with Main Street from the west are Centre Street, Park Street, Capitol Street, School Street, Warren Street and Pleasant Street. State Street extends in a north-south orientation a block west of Main Street while Storrs Street is located a block to the east. Odd Fellows Avenue is now a pedestrian way extending from Warren Street to Pleasant Street, west of North Main Street.

The district is bounded on the north by Loudon Road/Centre Street, on the east by Storrs Street and on the south by Hills Avenue. The western boundary of the district is more varied and attempts to distinguish between the downtown's commercial/institutional core and the residential areas to the west. The western boundary line for the district includes the rear lot lines for those properties on South Main Street north of Hills Avenue, extending along the rear lot line of the properties on the south side of Pleasant Street between South Main Street and South State Street and then extends along the rear lot line of the properties on the west side of North State Street as far north as Capitol Street.

The buildings in the district are generally three to four stories in height with commercial storefronts on the first floor and a combination of offices, apartments and meeting halls on the upper floors. At least five buildings in the district were reduced in height in the 1960s, either due to fire damage or a desire to modernize. Red brick construction dominates but many of the buildings have granite, sandstone or terra cotta trimmings and there is rich panorama of decorative detailing. Several buildings including the New Hampshire Savings Bank at 97 N. Main Street (#88); the First Church Christ Scientist (#107), the Stone Warehouse in Eagle Square (#10) and the Bank at 27 North State Street (#108) are notable for their extensive use of New Hampshire granite. Examples of wood-frame construction are limited to a handful of buildings on the side streets which were initially residential in use and were later adapted for commercial purposes.

The Downtown Concord Historic District illustrates a range of styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and includes examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Stick Style/Eastlake, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and Moderne.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 3

Although the vast majority of the buildings in the district are commercial in nature, the district includes many other uses as well. East of Main Street there are the remains of warehouses and stables which were ideally located between the railroad yards which once stood to the east and the commercial district. There are also three churches within the proposed district as well as clubhouses, theaters, public buildings, houses, apartment buildings, public spaces and objects, both historic and of recent design.

Four structures within the proposed district have been individually listed on the National Register: the Eagle Hotel at 110 N. Main Street (#7; listed 9/20/78); the Endicott Hotel at 1-3 S. Main Street (#39; 5/29/87); the New Hampshire Savings Bank at 97 N. Main Street (#88; 6/14/88); and the Upham Walker House at 18 Park Street (#94; 5/15/80).

There are relatively few intrusions in the area and in most cases, alterations to buildings in the district have been minimal. The upper stories of the buildings retain much of their original character although changes to storefronts are more widespread. Within the district there are nineteen (19) buildings that are non-contributing due to their recent date of construction and eight (8) buildings which are considered non-contributing due to degree of alteration. Not including the four buildings which have already been individually listed on the National Register, there are 80 buildings which are considered contributing to the district. The district also includes one noncontributing structure, 2 contributing objects and 2 noncontributing objects. There are also 20 noncontributing sites including eighteen vacant lots (mostly serving as paved parking lots) as well as two pedestrian plazas created in 1976 and 1983.

A description of the individual properties which comprise the district follows, beginning at the northeast end of the district and continuing southward along the east side of Main Street including the structures on side streets to the east of Main Street to the southern terminus of the district, continuing northward along the west side of Main Street, including structures on Pleasant, Warren, School and Capitol Streets. This is followed by descriptions of properties along Park Street and North State Street. Building/site numbers are keyed to the attached sketch map.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 4

1. Dow Building, 6 Dixon Avenue, 1883. Contributing building.

This 2 1/2-story, gablefront brick building was constructed in 1883 fronting what was then known as Free Bridge Road. The utilitarian brick structure measures 3 x 12 bays and the original windows have been replaced by modern metal 6/6 sash. There are simple brick lintels and stone sills. Centered on the north elevation is a modern raised brick stoop with a glazed vestibule. The gable roof displays projecting eaves, is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is punctuated by several skylights.

This is one of four brick buildings constructed by Samuel H. Dow of Warner in 1882-3 on an acre of land behind the Eagle Hotel, bounded on the north by the Free Bridge Road (now Loudon Road) and on the east by the railroad tracks. Today only two of the buildings (6 Dixon Ave. and 8-14 Dixon Ave.) are still extant. The underpinning for the buildings was taken from the Old Prison wall and in total approximately 700,000 bricks were used. The mason work was done by Richardson & Farmer and the carpenter work by Lorenzo Dow, under the direction of Charles S. Piper.

The property was later sold by Samuel Dow to Armenia White. In 1893 the Salvation Army Hall was located on the second floor while the remainder of the building served as a sash, door and blind warehouse. By 1899 this building was being used by the Rumford Printing Co. There was a bindery and electrotype room on the first floor, a job room on the second and printing in the basement. In 1906 a machine shop was located here and a plumbing shop and tin shop shared space in the building in 1914. Orr & Rolfe Co., plumbers and electricians, were located here in the 1930s and the William Fitt & Son Saw Co. occupied the building in the 1940s. In the 1950s and 1960s Workshop Cards utilized the building. It was renovated for offices c.1990. The address of this building was 6 Bridge Street until about 1980.

2. Dow Block, 8-14 Dixon Avenue, 1883. Contributing building.

Set on a granite foundation, the Dow Block is a brick building which has a two-story facade facing Loudon Road with three full stories at the rear. The structure actually consists of two connected buildings, flat-roofed to the east with a 2 1/2-story side-gabled building abutting to the west. The facade of the eastern portion measures seven bays across, the central three bays are capped by a low gable parapet, the flanking sections are framed by end posts which extend slightly above the flat roof. The segmental openings contain metal replacement 6/6 sash with granite sills. The upper story facade windows are linked by an ornamental course of brick set on edge. The north facade of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 5

the western section measures five-bays wide. As on the adjacent building, most of the windows have been replaced by modern 6/6 sash. The former door openings now contain modern glazed doors. There are three loading doors on the east elevation, capped by granite lintels. These would have originally faced the train tracks.

Like its neighbor to the west (see 6 Dixon Ave., building #1), this building was constructed in 1883 by Samuel Harris Dow of Warner who was credited with converting this section of Bridge Street from a tumble-down locality into a busy, bustling, thriving community, replacing wooden hovels with fine brick edifices. The building was constructed by masons Richardson & Farmer with carpentry work by Lorenzo Dow under the direction of Charles Piper.

In January 1884 the wholesale grocery firm of Woodworth, Dow, & Co. (Albert B. Woodworth, Samuel H. Dow and Edward B. Woodworth) moved into their new building. The three-story building included a spacious attic for the storage of grain. The first floor had direct access to the railroad for ease of loading goods. The second floor, on level with Bridge Street, contained the office and lighter groceries while the upper floors were used for storage. The building also included a grist mill.

By 1887 the building was occupied by the wholesale grocery business of Dickerman Leavitt & Co. and Woodworth & Co. had moved to Hills Avenue. The store was renamed Dickerman & Co. in 1888, with the partners being G.O. Dickerman and Samuel H. Dow. The business remained in this location until the 1940s. The Star Martin Gage Co. and Penn-Hampshire Oil Co. occupied the building from the early 1950s into the 1970s. The building was renovated for office use in the 1990s.

3. Stickney North Block, 148-158 North Main Street, by 1860. Contributing building.

This building was long known as the North Stickney Block to differentiate it from the South Stickney Block at 132-146 North Main Street and another block erected by Joseph Stickney north of Bridge Street (no longer extant). Ornament on the five-story brick block is largely limited to a simple brick corbelled cornice with a plain brick parapet above. The North Main Street facade measures ten bays wide. All of the original windows have been replaced by modern 1/1 sash and have granite lintels and smaller granite sills. The windows on the top floor are slightly smaller.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 6

The first floor was originally comprised of storefronts formed by granite posts and lintels and supplemented by cast iron columns but the entire first floor has been replaced by a brick wall punctuated by plate glass windows and metal-and-glass doors.

The exact date of construction of this building is not known. Joseph Stickney had constructed a block on this site before 1860 although whether this is the present block is not known. An article on Concord merchants c.1860 appearing in the *Granite Monthly* in 1910 noted that Stickney's North Block then was occupied by David Symonds, trunk and harness maker and Joel D. Johnson, harnesses, with Elliott Hill's furniture store located upstairs. In 1886 the building was raised in height from four to five stories. The single-story, 17 x 80 foot addition contained eighteen tenements. The building was damaged by a fire in 1910 which developed in the blind attic. The newspaper account indicates that the first floor businesses then consisted of the Spiller picture establishment; Ralph E. Danforth, candy and fancy goods; M.W. Morgan, plumber and steam fitter; and C.E. Dame, grocer. The upper floors were divided into tenements. In the late 19th century the northern storefront, #158, was occupied by grocer H.W. Brickett. The First National grocery store occupied the corner store from about 1930 into the 1950s. The storefront at 148 N. Main was occupied by a barber shop from the late 19th century into the mid 20th with a shoe repair shop at #150 in the early 20th century.

After the death of Joseph P. Stickney, the ownership of this building and the adjacent block to the south, passed to his son Joseph Stickney. Born in Concord in 1840, the younger Stickney worked for the Northern Railroad at Lebanon and later left the state in favor of coal mining at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Stickney eventually opened a coal dealing house in New York City and at the time of his death in 1903 was a multi-millionaire with a residence at 874 Fifth Avenue in New York City. The Concord properties were inherited by his widow Carolyn Foster Stickney and later passed to Eleanor Stickney Chapman of Lake Forest, Illinois who sold the buildings in 1940.

4. Stickney's Block, 132 1/2-146 North Main Street, 1860/alt. c.1890. Contributing building.

This four-story brick block was originally constructed in 1860 but assumed its present appearance after alterations in 1894 removed the original mastic front and much of the original Italianate-style detailing, replacing it with a new, simpler veneer of pressed brick. The building is now capped by a flat roof with its cornice detail reduced to a corbel brick course and a series of recessed horizontal brick panels outlined by a border of molded bricks. Markings on the brick correspond to the original metal bracketed cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 7

The upper floors of the building measure sixteen bays across with an additional single bay in the recessed section on the south end of the building. As originally constructed the facade was divided by quoins into two sections of seven windows flanking a central bay containing a larger, more elaborate window opening. In the late 19th century, the quoins were removed and the central bay was divided into two window openings. The upstairs windows are notable for retaining their original distinctive window sash. The shapes of the openings are different on every floor with semicircular arched openings with arched mullions on the second floor, segmental openings containing 4/4 sash on the third and pointed openings with 4/4 sash on the fourth. The varying windows were originally emphasized by heavy lintels which echoed the shape of the window. Now all of the windows are capped by decorative brickwork and tiles with diamond patterns and are capped by uniform rectangular granite lintels. There are horizontal bands of decorative brickwork at the top and bottom of each window. The c.1890 brickwork includes recessed bricks set on edge, a dentil-like course at the top and soldier brick set on edge at the level of the sills.

Most of the first floor storefronts were completely remodeled c.1960 with brick, metal and glass storefronts. Preserved at the south end of the block is an arcade of four arches supported by cast iron posts, the only surviving elements of the storefronts which were part of the original 1860 design. The recessed center entrance contains an early 20th century glass-and-wood door.

In 1860 Joseph P. Stickney built this brick block between his north block and the block north of the Eagle Hotel. The new block included a large hall, known as Eagle Hall which occupied the third and fourth floors of the block. An additional newspaper article reported on October 21, 1863 that N. White was completing one of the largest halls in the city in Stickney's new block, opposite the American House. The hall was dedicated on November 10, 1863 with an afternoon address by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. The Concord Board of Trade was organized at Angelo's Hall, a small hall in the Stickney Block on December 19, 1871. The stage and frescoing of the hall was described in an article published in the *Monitor* on October 18, 1872. The block also contained another hall known as Tahanto Hall. In 1886 the former Eagle Hall was converted into twelve tenements of 2-6 rooms. In 1894, the mastic front on the building was replaced by a facade of pressed brick. Italianate style features including quoining, a heavy bracketed cornice with central arched parapet and heavy hood molds were removed. Similar improvements were made at about the same time on the Masonic Temple block, the Phenix Hall Block and the Hill Buildings, an indication that the heavy ornament of the Italianate style was no longer in fashion.

In 1879 the first floor storefronts contained a jewelry store, a boot and shoe store, a millinery store, a tinware shop and a tobacconist. G.W. Wadleigh sold millinery and hair goods (wigs) at 140 N. Main until the turn-of-the-century. Frank George was selling stoves at 142 N. Main Street in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 8

1890. Charles F. Thompson had a shoe store at 134 North Main for many years. H.G. Fletcher opened a shoe store at 138 N. Main Street in 1897 and remained here until 1902. In 1914 a shoe store, millinery shop, clothing shop and photography studio occupied the first floor. In 1932 the occupants of the storefronts included the Haverhill Shoe Store (134 N. Main), the Elizabeth Millinery Shop (138 N. Main) and Capital Furniture (140 N. Main). The upstairs apartments were known in the 1950s and 60s as the Kenilworth Apartments.

5. Stickney's Old Block, 120-132 North Main Street, 1851. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1851, this block presently constitutes approximately two-thirds of the original building, which previously extended an additional six bays to the south terminating in a rounded corner adjacent to the Eagle Hotel. The three-story brick block has a rounded northwest corner and now measures eleven bays wide. (The south end of the building was removed in 1885 for the construction of the New Hampshire Savings Bank at 116-118 North Main Street, building #6.)

The first floor level retains granite posts and lintels with the space between them filled with modern plate glass windows. The upper stories including the curved northern bay which is set into a slight recess, contain modern 6/6 replacement windows. All of the windows are capped by granite lintels with smaller granite sills. The third floor openings appear to be slightly smaller. The building is capped by a wide brick frieze with a brick dentil course under the projecting metal cornice which is embellished by sets of three brackets.

This block was constructed in 1851 for Joseph Stickney to replace an earlier brick block which was destroyed in the Eagle Hotel fire on August 25, 1851. A newspaper article on December 17, 1851 reported that the new block was nearly done. The August fire swept away all the buildings on the east side of Main Street from the Stickney Block south to the Rumford Block and east to the railroad. A local resident writing in 1891 indicated that the Stickney Block was one of only four blocks on the east side of Main Street that was standing as early as 1853 (the others according to the article were the Eagle Hotel, the Exchange Block and the Rumford Block although the latter was built after a fire in 1868).

The *Monitor* reported in 1871 that the old Stickney Block in front of the State House yard was sold at auction. The north store, occupied by James Moore & Sons was sold to Pitman Brothers; the second store south occupied by J.P. Johnson was sold to Joseph S. Lund; the third store which was occupied by William B. Stearns was sold to Nathaniel White and the fourth store south occupied by John Brown was also sold to Nathaniel White. On January 14, 1882 the *Monitor* reported a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 9— Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

fire in "Stickney's Old Block" damaged portions of the block owned by James Moore & Sons and the heirs of Nathaniel White.

The New Hampshire Savings Bank moved into rooms in the block in 1868 and in 1885 the south end of the block was demolished to make way for the bank's new building, the present 116-118 N. Main Street (#6). A furniture store was located in Stickney's Block early as 1879 (H.H. Aldrich) and continued to occupy all three floors into the early 20th century. The northern storefront contained a hardware store in the 1870s and 1880s operated by James Moore & Sons but by 1889 the space was occupied by a drug store operated by W.P. Underhill and L.H. Piper (W.P. Underhill & Co.). Hancock Drug was located here into the 1950s.

**6. New Hampshire Savings Bank (Sheraton Building), 116-118 North Main Street, 1885-6.
Contributing building.**

Constructed in 1885, the former New Hampshire Savings Bank (Sheraton Building) is a four-story brick block with Longmeadow sandstone and terra cotta trimmings. The symmetrical facade is organized into three bays by brick strips which extend the height of the building. The center bay contains a single opening while there are two windows in each of the flanking bays on the second and third floors and three windows to each side of the central bay on the fourth floor. Decorative details include sandstone bands at the top and bottom of each row of windows. Areas of paneled brick are located between the second and third floor with terra cotta foliate tiles between the third and forth floors. The central first floor entrance is emphasized by a polychromatic gable alternating sandstone and brick with diaper patterning filling the top of the gable which is capped by a sandstone knob. Echoing the gable shape are smaller peaked sandstone ornaments with rosettes on the pilasters at the second floor level. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice with a brick paneled parapet above. Centered above the middle bay is a sandstone panel reading 1830-1885; the first date corresponds to the founding of the bank while the second reflects the construction of this building. A series of tall brick chimneys rise from the roof. As originally constructed, prior to the construction in the 1990s of the adjacent connector linking the former bank building and the Eagle Hotel, the south elevation was exposed and was dominated by a three-story bay window.

The modern connector added in the 1990s is four stories in height with 1/1 windows. It has a gabled top with a multi-pane diamond-shaped window at the top, capped by a metal knob. The arched opening on the first floor is faced with granite.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

7

10

Section number _____ Page _____

The bank building's original first floor storefronts have been replaced by modern storefronts with smoked glass and anodized metal frames. All of the original windows have been replaced with modern 1/1 sash although historic photographs indicate that the original sash was in a 1/1 configuration.

The New Hampshire Savings Bank was constructed in 1885, on the site of an older building which was part of the Stickney Block. The building was designed by Worcester architect, Amos P. Cutting (d.1896) who also designed the State Library on Park Street. As originally constructed the south half of the first floor contained the banking rooms while the northern storefront was leased to a store. The upper stories were divided into eleven apartments; three on the second floor and four on the two upper stories. Each of the apartments contained a parlor, a bedroom and bathroom.

The north storefront was occupied for many years by Edson C. Eastman, stationer and bookseller, who moved in soon after the building was constructed. Eastman began his business in 1853. He published all the law books of New Hampshire for many years and also Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac. An illustration of Eastman's storefront appears in the May-June 1915 issue of the *Granite Monthly*. The Edson C. Eastman Co. was still located here in the 1930s. The space was later occupied by a restaurant and by Western Union. After the bank vacated the space, the southern storefront was occupied for many years by a clothing store and in the 1950's and 60's by City Cleaners and Dyers.

The New Hampshire Savings Bank was founded in 1830, the fourth savings bank established in the State of New Hampshire and the third bank in the City of Concord. The bank was initially located in the Merrimack County Bank Building at 212 North Main Street. In 1868 the bank moved into rooms in Stickney's South Block, across from the State House and adjacent to the Eagle Hotel. This building was demolished in 1885 to make way for the present 116 North Main Street. The bank opened for business in its new building on May 9, 1887. The bank remained here for forty years, moving across the street to a new building at 97 North Main Street (#88) in 1927. In 1925 the building at 116 North Main Street was sold to Margaret Cashman (later Margaret Cashman Irwin). It was sold by her estate in 1961.

7. Eagle Hotel, 110 North Main Street, 1851-2/1890. Contributing building.

The Eagle Hotel is a five-story brick building which has maintained a prominent location across from the State House since 1851. Major portions of the present structure date back to 1851 although the building was enlarged in 1872 and underwent extensive renovations in 1890 including

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 11

the removal of the gable roof, the construction of a flat roofed, fifth floor, and the addition of a decorative brick cornice and parapet.

The first floor storefronts retain many of their original cast iron supports as well as the granite lintel. The main entrance to the hotel comprising the central four bays was altered in the 20th century by the addition of four brick arches with granite springblocks, keystones and spandrel medallions. The upper floors of the facade measure twelve bays across. The second, third and fourth floors are punctuated by a uniform distribution of 2/2 windows with simple granite sills and lintels. The fifth story windows, dating to 1890, consist of two narrower and smaller 1/1 sashes which are aligned with the larger, single sashes below and bordered on the top and bottom by continuous stone belt courses. A decorative brick cornice caps all but the central four bays which are capped by arches and a low parapet with the name of the hotel in granite, decorative brick paneling and two knobbed end posts with base brackets. The knobs are repeated on the ends of the building.

The Eagle Hotel has been an important downtown landmark for nearly 150 years. The Eagle Hotel was constructed in 1851 on the site of the Eagle Coffee House, built in 1827, enlarged in 1832 and destroyed by fire in August 1851. A side-gable roof with dormers was added after 1853. The Eagle Hotel was enlarged and renovated by owner Nathaniel White in 1872. In 1890 more extensive alterations were made to the building according to designs by Worcester architect Amos Cutting who also designed the New Hampshire Savings Bank at 116-118 North Main Street (#6) in 1885-6 and the New Hampshire State Library on Park Street in 1891.

An article on Concord merchants c.1860 appearing in the *Granite Monthly* in 1910 noted that the occupants of the Eagle Hotel Building included Edmunds & Robinson, merchant tailors; J.Carter & Son, jewelers; Mr. Chase, telegraph office; Mr. Talbot, barber and Munroe and Morrill, confectioners. In the early 20th century, W.C. Gibson's book store (owned until 1898 by Charles F. Batchelder) was located in the Eagle Hotel Block. Gibson's remained here into the 1950s.

The Eagle Hotel hosted many prominent guests during its history including Presidents Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes and Benjamin Harrison; Franklin Pierce the night before departing for his presidential inauguration, Charles Lindbergh, Eleanor Roosevelt, Richard Nixon and Thomas Dewey. The hotel was also an important gathering place for politicians, legislators and lobbyists. The Eagle Hotel ceased operations as a hotel in 1961, it was used as a rest home until 1976. The building was individually listed on the National Register on September 20, 1978.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 12

The building was rehabilitated in 1983 according to designs by Hammer Kiefer & Todd, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts as part of the redevelopment of Eagle Square.

8. Merchants Exchange Block, 94-102 North Main Street, 1851. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1851, the present Merchants Exchange Block constitutes just over half of the original building, which extended an additional six bays to the south and abutting the Merchants Block at 84-92 North Main Street (#13). The four-story brick block has a rounded northwest corner and now measures seven bays wide. The window openings are all of equal dimension, excepting the slightly-wider southern bay which originally corresponded to the center of the facade. The windows contain replacement sash and have plain granite sills and lintels. The building is capped by a projecting metal cornice. Historic renderings suggest that the building was originally capped by a gable roof with dormers and a stepped parapet end. It is not known when this was replaced by the present flat roof. The south end of the building is stuccoed with large areas of glass set in bronze panels. The narrow connector between the Merchants Exchange Block and the Eagle Block to the north also has bronze panels with single pane windows.

The first floor was originally constructed using a trabeated system of granite posts and lintels which provided ample area for large display windows. The present storefronts are a c.1980 design displaying large window areas with transoms and paneled bulkheads.

The present Merchants Exchange building was constructed in 1852, shortly after a fire on August 25, 1851 destroyed the previous building on the site, which had just recently been completed. The fire swept away all the buildings on the east side of Main Street from the Stickney Block (#5) south to the Rumford Block (#15) and east to the railroad. The building completed in 1851 measured 84 feet wide and 85 feet deep and had a slate roof and was designed by architect William Brown. It is not known whether the 1852 building was rebuilt according to the same design. A local resident writing in 1891 indicated that the Exchange Block was one of only four blocks on the east side of Main Street that was standing in 1853 (the others according to the article were the Eagle Hotel, the Stickney Block and the Rumford Block although the latter was built after a fire in 1868).

An article on Concord merchants c.1860 appearing in the *Granite Monthly* in 1910 noted that the occupants of the Exchange Block included Clark & Currier, dry goods; H.A. Fay, carpetings; John A. Gault, druggist and Warde & Walker, hardware. An undated drawing of the building indicates that the first floor of the Exchange Block held the stores of Porter, Rolfe & Brown, stoves and hardware; Allison & Gault, drugs; Dustin & Shaw, clothing and James Peverly & Co., dry goods.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 13

The second floor was utilized by the Mechanics Banks, the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad and S. Prescott & Brothers, organs. The third floor tenant was N. Kimball, daguerreotype artist. The 1879 Sanborn Insurance map indicates that the upper floors of the north end of the block functioned as an extension of the Eagle Hotel.

The northern part of the building was occupied by a large hardware store in the late 19th century; the successors to Porter, Rolfe & Brown were known by various names including Ward, Humphrey, & Dodge and later Humphrey, Dodge & Smith and Humphrey, Dodge & Co. This space was later occupied by Exchange Auto Accessories and Eagle Fruit Co. in the 1930s and by Mohican Co. grocers in 1950. H.G. Fletcher had a ladies' furnishings and millinery store at 96 North Main Street beginning in 1902; the space was formerly occupied by the W.J. Ahern Clothing Store. In the early 20th century a photography studio was located on the second floor. The A.O.H. Hall was located at 98 North Main Street beginning about 1919 and continuing into the 1940s.

Abraham Prescott is credited with introducing the musical instrument business to Concord. Numerous other shops were subsequently established, making Concord a noted center of musical instrument manufacture during the late 19th century. Abraham Prescott opened a shop and music store in the 1830s on Main Street where he made string bases and reed organs. After Abraham's death in 1858 the company was continued by his sons under various names including Prescott Brothers, the Prescott Organ Co. (after 1871) and Prescott Piano and Organ Co. (after 1887). The company had a factory at 71 South Main Street. In 1885 the company made its first piano and soon thereafter the manufacture of organs was discontinued. The manufacture of pianos ended in 1912 and the company went bankrupt in 1917.

9. Eagle Stable, 7 Eagle Square, 1882. Contributing building.

Located behind the Eagle Hotel (#7), the Eagle Stable is a three-story brick building which is roughly L-shaped in plan, with a small two-story projecting emerging from the top of the "L". Adjacent to the Stone Warehouse (#10), the two-story facade of the stable faces west and measures three-bays across. The central set of double doors have recessed panels filled with diagonal beadboard. The 6/6 windows are capped by rows of header brick for lintels with stone sills. Above the granite date of construction is a simple corbelled brick cornice. To the north, the remainder of the west elevation is fronted by a large c.1990 greenhouse addition. The rear (east) elevation of the building, facing Storrs Street, measures twelve bays wide on the upper two floors with thirty-two small 1/1 windows with stone sills below. There are nine 6/6 windows on the lower level, as well as three sets of doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 14

The Eagle Stable was constructed in 1882 on a site behind the Eagle Hotel. An advertisement was placed in the *Monitor* on March 13, 1882 by architects Dow and Wheeler, seeking proposals to build a stable at the rear of the Eagle Hotel. The front portion of the building housed coachmen and attendants of hotel guests while the rear section initially sheltered hoses, carriages and wagons, and later automobiles.

In 1983 the area behind the Eagle Hotel was transformed into Eagle Square as part of a major revitalization project which opened the area up to Main Street. The architectural firm of Hammer, Kiefer & Todd, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts was responsible for renovations to the Eagle Hotel, Stable and Eagle Square Marketplace. In the early 1990s this building was purchased by the New Hampshire Historical Society and now houses their administrative offices.

10. Stone Warehouse, 6 Eagle Square, 1870. Contributing building.

Setback behind the east side of Main Street, the Stone Warehouse is a massive but simple stone building constructed of rough Concord granite punctuated by Roman-arched windows. The building presents a western elevation two stories in height and five bays wide facing Eagle Square. Capped by rough voussoirs, the arched openings contain 4 x 3-light windows with semi-circular transoms filled with five vertical panes. Sheltered by an arched canopy the main entrance is located in the northernmost bay on the west side. The north elevation is six bays wide and is fronted by a ramp. The building is capped by a green slate monitor roof which was added in the 1890s. The roof is punctuated by twelve bays of 6/6 windows on the west side. A green metal, octagonal tower emerges from the south end of the roof.

This stone structure was erected by prominent Concord merchant, David Andrew Warde (1828-1874) in 1870. Warde's family name and the date of construction are carved into a granite keystone over the main entrance. A brief mention in the *Concord Daily Patriot* of August 17, 1869 noted that hardware merchants Warde, Humphrey and Dodge, whose retail store was located in the Merchant's Exchange Building at 94-102 North Main Street (#8), were laying the foundation of a new building adjacent to the railroad line. The new building, measuring 100 x 60, was intended to be used as a factory for making Palmer springs used in buggies and carriages and as a storehouse (the spring factory never moved into the building). No stranger to losses by fire, Warde made the building as fire resistant as possible, with masonry exterior walls and slow-burning construction inside including heavy timbers and thick, closely laid flooring. Ironically, the interior of the new stone structure was gutted by fire on November 30, 1870, before it was even completed. Evidence of the fire is reportedly still visible in the building's stonework today. The interior of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 15

building was rebuilt and iron window shutters were installed on at least two sides of the building for additional fire protection.

The building was initially used as a storhouse for agricultural implements. After Warde's death in 1874, the hardware business was known as Humphrey and Dodge. In 1879 the warehouse was being used to store bedsteads in the basement, agricultural implements on the first floor and carriages above. In 1890 Martha Warde sold the stone warehouse to Nathan Stevens, a machinist who had a shop at the rear of Main Street, near the Eagle Hotel. Humphrey and Dodge appear to have continued to rent the stone building and the fourth story, sheathed in slate, was added in the 1890s. In 1911 the warehouse was sold to Walter L. Jenks, successor to Humphrey and Dodge. The building was sold to the Concord Belting Company the same year and the building ceased its use as a hardware warehouse.

In 1920 the building was sold by Page Belting to the New Industries Corporation, and for the next thirty years the building was used as a clothing factory. A series of clothing manufacturers and/or wholesale tailors occupied the building including the Leopold Morse Co.; the New England Wholesale Tailors; Singer, Snow and Paparella; and New England Outfitters Co. During the 1950s and 60s the building was used for storage. A legislative parking garage was constructed adjacent to the building in the 1970s and in the 1980s the building was renovated for use as a restaurant, as part of the revitalization of Eagle Square. In the early 1990s the New Hampshire Historical Society purchased and renovated the warehouse for a new museum and storage. The museum opened in 1995.

11. Building, 5 Eagle Square, c.1870. Contributing building.

This simple, utilitarian brick building has seen numerous additions and deletions since its construction in the late 19th century. The oldest surviving part of the building is the two-story section to the south which has a west-facing gablefront that is three bays wide. The wide loading door has been fitted with a modern glass door and part of a c.1920 steel door. The original loft door is still visible on the second floor and the remainder of the windows are primarily 6/6 sash with arched brick lintels and stone sills.

Single-story, c.1960 brick additions are located to the north and south. The early 20th century single-story section at the north end displays an uneven stepped parapet above a wall which is now punctuated by continuous single-pane windows. A later concrete block addition is visible on the east side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 16

The earliest portion of this building was constructed c.1870. In 1879 a plumber was using the building and in 1889 it was occupied by a woodworker and a sign painter. A section to the north, containing a painting shop and machine shop was in place by 1899. In the early 20th century the building was being used as the Gas Company repair shop and was located just west of the gasometer.

During the course of redeveloping Eagle Square in the 1980s part of the northern section of the building was removed, leaving what survives today. The building now houses a sandwich shop.

12. Eagle Square, 1983. Noncontributing site (due to age).

In 1983 the area behind the Eagle Hotel was transformed into Eagle Square as part of a major revitalization project which opened the area to Main Street. The pedestrian plaza is paved with brick and includes a concrete stepped amphitheater to the west of the Stone Warehouse with a fountain which cascades down rubble stone walls.

The concept for Eagle Square was largely developed by Duncan S. McGowan, local architect, planner and civic dreamer. The Square was rededicated in honor of McGowan following his death in 1992.

12A. Sculptural Iron Gate, 1983. Noncontributing object (due to age).

This steel tree, twenty-eight feet high and supporting a 40-foot wide entablature above a granite base, was inserted at the entrance to Eagle Square in 1983. The sculpture takes the place of two storefronts that were removed to make way for the public plaza. Local officials required that the sculpture connect the two buildings and leave room for a fire engine to pass underneath. The sculpture was designed by Dimitri Gerakiris of Canaan, New Hampshire who studied at Dartmouth College.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 17

12B. Clock Shelter, 1998. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

Set on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to Eagle Square, the Concord Clock is contained in a quoined brick shelter with glass walls designed to allow passersby to view the innerworkings of the clock. The hip roof is sheathed in copper and topped by a knob.

The clock was originally located in the tower at the Board of Trade Building at the corner of School and North Main Streets. It was manufactured by E. Howard Co. of Boston and was purchased in 1872 through public subscription. The cast iron bell was made in Sheffield, England and strikes hourly in the key of "G". The bell was given to the City by George Pillsbury in 1873. After years of neglect, it was restored by the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1998 and installed in a new brick shelter designed by Duane Cowen.

13. Merchants Block, 84-92 North Main Street, 1878. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1869-1870, the Merchants Block is a three-story brick building constructed in an Italianate style but altered considerably in the 20th century and no longer in single ownership. The wide, thirteen-bay facade is organized into five sections by six quoined pilasters that extend the height of the upper two stories. The central bay contains a single window on each of the two upper floors, segmentally arched on the fourth floor and rectangular below and containing multi-light sash. The windows on the second floor originally consisted of round-arched openings with heavy hood molds but were replaced in the early 20th century by sets of three 1/1 windows with continuous entablature lintels. The third story openings are segmentally-arched with 2/2 windows and brick hood molds with central keystones. Between the quoined strips, the cornice is embellished by triangular brick corbels, a wide plain band under a dentil course and bold modillions of wood.

Historic photographs indicate that the first floor originally consisted of a continuous arcade of semi-elliptical arches supported by cast iron columns. Today, only the central arch, leading upstairs, survives. The arch is embellished by raised roping with a central keystone. The aluminum and glass double doors are capped by a semi-elliptical glass transom. The storefronts reflect varying periods of alteration. The two storefronts to the south each have central entrances with aluminum-and-glass doors flanked by display windows set into aluminum frames above polished black granite bulkheads. The storefront to #90 has an angled front glass window with a varnished oak panel door and polished granite bulkhead. The northernmost storefront dates to c.1960 and is stuccoed with a hanging light, suspended display window and angled slate wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 18

To the north of the building is the gateway to Eagle Square. The north wall of the building is stuccoed and buttressed and incorporates artifacts from historic Concord buildings. At the rear is a two-story, greenhouse addition.

The Merchants Block was constructed in 1870 on the site of the old Central Buildings destroyed by fire in August of 1869. This appears to be the same vacant lot that was owned by Col. Grover in 1869 and leased to the Prescott Brothers, W.G. Shaw, G.A. Pillsbury and George Noyes for twenty-five years with a block to be built on the site in 1870. In the 1870s occupants of the building included the Eagle Bookstore; J.T. Sleeper, merchant tailor; the Prescott Organ Co., and Robinson & Tilton, picture frames and mirrors. The storefront at 84 North Main Street was occupied by John McQuilkin, clothier and hatter in the late 19th century. The space at 86 North Main Street was occupied by a Frank Mace's book store with a tailor next door. F.A. Piper's piano store was located in the northernmost storefront in the 1890s. The upper floors during this period contained offices, a tailor shop, band room and lodgings. In the late 19th century the Prescott Organ Company occupied the northern end of the second floor as well as space in the adjacent Merchants Exchange Block.

In the 20th century long term occupants of the block included the W.T. Grant Co. from the 1930s into the 1960s and the Concord Gas Company from c.1920 into the 1960s. A circular gasholder was located behind the building in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

14. Commercial Block, 82 North Main Street, c.1853 or c.1868. Contributing building.

This three-story, mid 19th century brick block was altered in 1955-6 as part of the renovations made to the adjacent property at 76 North Main Street for the S.S. Kresge Company. The narrow building is just two-bays wide, framed by brick quoins and capped by a heavy bracketed cornice with incised holes underneath and between the brackets. The first storefront is faced with tile panels that are set in aluminum frames and extending below the display windows as well. The second floor of the building is punctuated by a three-part window consisting of a large plate glass window flanked by modern 1/1 sash. This modern window replaces two original round-arched windows. The third floor windows contain modern 1/1 sash set in segmentally arched openings with heavy, metal hoods embellished by endblocks and keystones that are quite similar if not identical to those on the Cyrus Hill Block at 64-68 North Main Street (#17).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 19

According to an item in the Perry scrapbooks at the New Hampshire Historical Society, this block (Merchant's Block) was constructed in 1853 although this could not be verified. Stylistic evidence coupled with the knowledge that the adjacent buildings were constructed in 1868 suggests that this building may also date to the late 1860s. A narrow block (unlabeled) is shown on this site at the time of the 1868 map. The 1874 Sanborn map indicates that a fancy goods store was located here at that time. On the 1879 map the building was said to contain a tailor, offices and lodgings. The tailor remained here until at least the turn-of-the-century.

S.S. Kresge took over the storefront prior to 1932. On October 8, 1956 the S.S. Kresge Company opened their modern store with new storefront.

15. Rumford Block, 76-80 North Main Street, c.1868/1955. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Reduced in height from four to two stories in 1955, this painted brick building has lost virtually all of its 19th century integrity. The first floor is divided into three stores with offcenter entrances that are recessed slightly. The storefronts display tile panels that are set in aluminum frames and extending below the display windows as well. The second floor of the building is punctuated by two large, three-part windows consisting of large plate glass windows flanked by modern 1/1 sash. Topping the flat-roofed building is a plain frieze and dentil course with a wide band of unadorned brick above.

This two-story building stands on the site of the Low's Block which was destroyed by fire in 1868. This was replaced by the Rumford Block, a four-story brick block. Members of the Low family owned the property from the mid 19th century until 1922 when it was sold to Abraham T. Cohn.

From the late 1880s and into the early 20th century David Murphy's dry goods establishment was located here. By 1932 the space was occupied by the S.S. Kresge Co. In 1955 the two upper floors were removed and the remainder of the building was dramatically altered. On October 8, 1956 the S.S. Kresge Company opened their modern store here. The Kresge Company sold the property in 1965 and it was then owned and occupied by Fletcher's Milford Paint Works. The building was later divided into three separate storefronts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 20

16. Woodward's Block, 70-74 North Main Street, c.1870. Contributing building.

Historically known as Woodward's Block, 70-74 North Main Street actually consists of two adjacent three-story brick buildings with stone trim, displaying complementary Italianate style detailing. The building to the south is the more narrow of the two while the northern building is slightly taller and four-bays wide. The original cast iron storefronts are no longer extant.

The southern building is outlined by brick quoins above the first floor level which has a c.1940 storefront with a recessed central entrance, aluminum framed display windows set above recessed bulkheads and concrete trim. A large, internally-lit sign band may obscure additional original features. The second and third stories of this building have modern 1/1 replacement windows capped by rock-faced horseshoe lintels with central keystones. The third floor windows have stone sills which rest on a projecting stone band between the second and third stories. There is decorative brick work above the third story windows and recessed horizontal brick panels under the bracketed cornice. The windows on the south side lack decorative lintels and include a projecting bay window on the second floor. Diamond tie rods are also visible.

The adjacent building to the north has a c.1960 recessed storefront with large plate glass, angled windows outlined by aluminum frames above polished granite bulkheads with a set of multi-light and wood double doors at the center. Above the first floor there is a brick band decorated by corbels and dentils. The second and third story windows contain modern replacement 1/1 sash set into segmental recesses and capped by a continuous stone lintel. Each of the lintels is constructed of five separate stones including a central keystone and end blocks. The lintels are connected by stone bands with incised trefoils. The building is outlined by a line of quoins on the north wall and an ornate cornice which contrasts red and black brick, some of which are set on edge, under two bands of brackets.

The exact date of construction of this building is not exactly known although it appears to incorporate an earlier structure. The 1868 map shows a building on the site which is labeled as Dow' or Low's Block. In August 1869 F. Low began construction of a new, three-story store on Main Street on the site of James Hazelton's store which had recently been destroyed by fire. The 1874 Sanborn map also includes a building which appears to be of the same general dimensions as the present building. An article appearing in the *Monitor* on April 5, 1877 sheds some light on the question and indicates that Mr. Woodward had rebuilt the north half of his block. The article notes that "a comparison of this elegant block with the one which preceded it, and which was regarded as a model block at one time, shows one phase of the progress which has been made in this city within

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 21

a quarter of a century". Woodward's Block is first listed by name in the list of public buildings in the 1878 city directory (it was not listed in the 1876 directory).

In April 1877 Woodward & White opened their elegant new clothing store in Woodward's Block. The firm was composed of Charles W. Woodward, son of merchant tailor E.W. Woodward and Harry W. White. The second story of the block contained a suite of rooms occupied by Dr. E. Morrill and the law office of ex-Mayor L.D. Stevens. The third floor of the building was occupied by the Webster Club Rooms. The club was organized on September 26, 1868. The organization was initially limited to thirty members but by 1877 had been expanded to fifty active members although 106 had been connected with the club since its organization. The third floor suite included a billiard, card, library and music rooms as well as a large hall.

The 1879 Sanborn map shows that the corner store sold crockery and carpets while the storefront to the north contained a tailor, hats and furnishing goods. At the turn-of-the-century, a boot and shoe store occupied the northern storefront. By the early 20th century a dry goods store occupied the entire storefront of both buildings. The upper floors contained a combination of offices and club/lodge rooms. Architect Edward Dow had an office in this building from 1881 until his death in 1894. The rooms formerly occupied by the Webster Club were taken over by the G.A.R. in the early 20th century.

By 1932 the first floor tenants included the Trask Radio and Electric Shop and Miller's Ladies Apparel Shop. Among the upstairs tenants were architect George W. Griffin and the top floor served as the GAR Hall. The Firestone Store was here by 1950 and in 1960 contained the Kinney shoe store. By 1960 the building was referred to as the Reische Block. Radio Shack moved into 70 North Main Street before 1970 and is still there today. The other storefront was occupied by the Bell Shops, women's clothing, for many years.

17. Cyrus Hill Block, 64-68 North Main Street, 1868. Contributing building.

The Cyrus Hill Block is a four-story brick block which still retains considerable Italianate style detailing on its upper two stories. The facade is enlivened by a variety of decorative features including brick belt courses between the stories, recessed square brick panels between the third and fourth stories, lintels and a corbelled brick cornice.

The first floor of the building has recently been remodeled with a c.1990 wooden storefront which evokes elements of a late 19th century storefront. It is ordered by cabled posts with chamfered corners with segmentally arched windows capped by raised panels. In the early 20th century, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 22

five arched second story windows were replaced by the present arrangement of a central 1/1 window with transom flanked on each side by a bowed three-part window. The three openings share a common entablature lintel.

The upper two stories are arranged in a five-bay division (as was the second floor originally). The third floor openings retain their original wooden 2/2 sash set into segmentally-arched recesses capped by bold hood molds. The central opening on this floor contains a double 1/1 window. The fourth floor of the facade is punctuated by bands of narrow, arched windows. The central pair of windows is outlined by piers which extend to the cornice with a set of four on each side, all capped by continuous brick, arched lintels. The brick corbelling above echoes the arrangement of the windows. The building is topped by a projecting cornice consisting of a wooden dentil course and modillions.

The Cyrus Hill Block was constructed in 1868 by Major Cyrus Hill on the site of the old Athenian Hall. Cyrus Hill (1815-1875) was the third son of Levi and Lydia (Wiggin) Hill of Loudon. He was not directly related to Concord's other famous Hills including Isaac Hill and James R. Hill. Cyrus Hill learned the hatter's trade in his early years but was also well known as a ginseng root trader with operations based in St. Paul, Minnesota beginning in the early 1850s. He did a large business for many years selling the herb in China for medicinal purposes. In 1863 alone, Hill purchased approximately 16,000 pounds for eastern markets.

The Cyrus Hill Block was designed by Concord architect Edward Dow and was erected by local builder, Capt. Henry M. Moore. When completed in 1868, the *Monitor* reported that "this block greatly improves the appearance of Main Street, and we trust that others who have old, uncouth buildings, may be stimulated by the example of Major Hill" (*Monitor*, 9/1/1868). In March 1869 the paper reported that the storefronts were ready for occupancy and that the corner store would be occupied by Cyrus Hill & Son for a hat store while the other would contain F.B. Underhill's dry goods store. Sanborn insurance maps indicate in 1879 additional tenants included a restaurant in the basement, offices and a barber on the second floor, lodgings on the third and a public hall (Memorial Hall and St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Hall) on the fourth. These uses remained pretty much unchanged until the turn-of-the century. By 1888 Thurston & Donning was located at 64 North Main Street.

The building continued to be owned by members of the Hill family until the early 20th century when it was purchased by Harry Emmons. The first floor storefronts were combined and the space was occupied for many years, until the early 1960s, by Gardner & Harry Emmons' dry goods

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 23

(department) store. An illustration of the interior of the store was included in the *Granite Monthly* in May-June 1915. The Concord Gas Service Company owned the building from 1962 until 1972.

18. Governor Hill Block, 58-62 North Main Street, c.1860/c.1890. Contributing building.

The Governor Hill Block was constructed c.1860 although it was substantially altered by the removal of its original Italianate detailing and the replacement of the original mastic facade with a new brick front in the late 19th or early 20th century. The detailing of the four-story brick block now generally echoes the detailing of the E & P Hotel Co. block next door at 54-56 North Main Street (#19).

The first floor is divided into two storefronts with a central opening leading upstairs. The c.1940 southern storefront displays an aluminum frame above a brick bulkhead with a slightly recessed entrance. The center opening contains modern double doors with a clear transom. The northern storefront has been replaced by continuous plate glass windows with the actual entrance through the adjacent building to the north.

The upper floors of the building are set within a shallow recess and measure seven bays wide with a double-wide opening at the center. The second and third story windows consist of 4/1 sash excepting the central openings containing a 6/1 and double, narrow 4/1 sash. The windows on the two middle floors are set within segmental arched openings with splayed brick lintels with flat tops and central keystones. The second story windows have a continuous stone sill while those on the third floor have individual sills. The smaller fourth story openings contain rectangular 2/2 windows set between two stone beltcourses. The building is capped by a copper projecting cornice with a raised central panel reading "Hills Block".

The Governor Hill Block is believed to have been constructed in the 1860s and was definitely in place by the time of the 1868 map. It is located on the site of the Isaac Hill homestead where Hill's four children - William Pickering, John McClary, Georgiana Toscan and Isaac Andrew - were born. The building was named for Isaac Hill (1788-1851), editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, one-time U.S. Senator (1831-1836), governor of the state (1836-1839) and Solicitor of the Treasury under President Andrew Jackson. (Isaac Hill was not related to Concord harnessmaker James R. Hill). This building was sold to the New Eagle Hotel company in 1892 for use in connection with the Phenix Hotel property. It is probable that the alterations to the facade were made at this time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 24

In 1870 Charles S. Eastman, druggist, had a store here. In 1879 the first floor storefronts contained a clothing store and an auction house with offices on the second floor, a billiards room on the third and a public hall on the fourth. The auction house gave way to a dry goods store by 1889. The ground floor uses and the hall remained the same until the turn of the century. A hardware store was located at #58 in 1914 and Capital Hardware Company remained there into the 1930s and in 1940 was known as the Gardner & Hall Co. hardware store. The storefront was later occupied by Dunlap Photo in the 1950s and early 1960s. Harry Emmons' dry goods store in the Cyrus Hill Block (#17) also included the storefront at 62 North Main Street into the 1960s.

19. E. & P. Hotel Co., 54-56 North Main Street, by 1868. Contributing building.

The Eagle & Phenix Hotel Co. block is a three-story, flat-roofed brick block capped by a brick modillion cornice with projecting copper molding above. Rising from the center of the cornice is a rounded copper parapet panel with raised letters reading "E. & P. Hotel Co.". This building was originally constructed c.1870 in an Italianate style with heavy arched molds over the windows and a bold bracketed cornice. It assumed its present appearance in the late 19th or early 20th century when the mastic covering the facade was removed and replaced by a simpler brick front.

The first floor of the building is divided into two storefronts, both of which were remodeled c.1940 or later. That to the south is recessed with yellow enamel panels set into aluminum frames. The north storefront retains a c.1960 tiled threshold reading "Endicott Johnson". The center entrance to this storefront is flanked on one side by a display window which steps back in two stages. The upper two floors of the building are both seven bays wide with segmentally-arched openings. The central bay contains pair of windows set into a slightly wider, arched opening. The second floor windows contain 4/1 sash while those on the third floor contain 4/4. All of the openings are capped by splayed brick lintels with granite keystones. The second store windows have a continuous stone lintels while the third floor openings have individual stone sills with small end blocks. Above the third floor is a horizontal brick panel outlined by soldier brick with square cornerstones of granite.

The south elevation of the building is exposed and displays two exterior chimneys which project slightly. A door is centered between the second and third stories.

This block appears to have been originally constructed in the 1860s. The 1868 map labels this as the Merrimac Block. The list of blocks published in the 1870 city directory describes Hill's Block

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 25

as being located next to the Phoenix Hotel. The raised lettering reading E & P Hotel Co. is a later addition, dating to the late 19th century.

In the late 19th century the first floor storefront was occupied by Richardson & Adams, clothing. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that in 1879 there was a jewelry and sewing machine store at 54 N. Main Street, a furniture store at 56 N. Main and a photography studio upstairs. By 1884 and until at least 1906, the first floor was occupied by a jewelry store and a clothing store and the upstairs was part of the Phoenix Hotel to the south. A stationery store replaced the jewelry store prior to 1914.

The storefront at 54 North Main Street was occupied by Jack's Boot Shop in 1932, by Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company by 1950, by Roger's Jewelry in the 1960s, until at least 1970. The occupants of 56 North Main Street included the Cash Outlet clothing store from the 1930s until the 1950s and by Endicott-Johnson by 1960.

20. Phenix Hotel, 44-52 North Main Street, 1857/alt. 1954. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

This single-story commercial building offers little indication of the five-story Phenix Hotel which was located here until the 1950s. The North Main Street facade has a brick veneer capped by a projecting stucco sign band. The large anodized aluminum storefront windows are shaded by canopies. It is only on the Phenix Avenue elevation that remnants of the former building remain visible. The south wall of the building retains the original rusticated wood siding with a series of applied pilasters. The five blocked windows include three different sizes of windows and retain wooden hood molds and footed sills. The building site slopes downhill to the east with the foundation and lower level constructed of granite blocks with openings filled with modern concrete blocks. The rear elevation of the building is two stories in height, constructed of brick with all the former window openings, rectangular with granite lintels and several segmentally-arched windows, have all been filled with brick.

The Phenix Hotel was constructed in 1857, replacing a previous building which was destroyed by fire in December 1856. In 1947 the mansard roofed fifth story of the building was removed and a new flat roof was installed. In 1954 the upper stories of the building were removed, leaving the present single-story structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 26

Nelson's Five Cent Bargain Store was located on the ground floor of this building from 1889 until it was sold to J.J. Newberry in 1921. Newberry remained here until about 1983 and the space has been occupied by the CVS drug store since the mid 1980s.

21. Phenix Livery Stable, 18-22 Low Avenue, 1874. Contributing building.

This is one of numerous utilitarian storage buildings constructed in the 19th century behind the Main Street business blocks and in close proximity to the railroad yards to the east. The flat-roofed brick building is roughly L-shaped in plan with the base of the "L", two stories in height facing Low Avenue and its more narrow, three-story high end facing Storrs Street. Fenestration on the east side includes a mix of arched openings with 6/6 and 1/1 sash. Steel beams have been inserted above the first floor openings. The Low Avenue side has almost all new windows. A band of decorative brick serves as a simple cornice on this elevation. A windowless, 20th century addition is located to the west of the original building and is slightly higher in height.

It appears that this livery stable was constructed in 1874 to service the Phenix Hotel, replacing an earlier livery stable which is visible on the 1868 map. The stable was constructed for James R. Hill and at its completion was described as undoubtedly the "finest one in the state". Rand & Chesley were the masons and approximately 300,000 bricks were said to have been used in the building. Mead & Mason were responsible for the carpentry. As originally constructed, a brick wall ran through the center, separating the horses on the north side from the carriages on the south. There were 51 stalls on the lower floor with hay and a granary on the second floor. When completed in 1874, the livery and boarding stable was operated by William K. Norton.

In the late 19th century the west elevation was spanned by a single-story shed and there was a walkway spanning from the stable to the hotel buildings to the west. On the 1884 and 1893 maps this is listed as the Dodge and Brickford Livery. The north part of the building sheltered horses with the southern section serving as a carriage house. By 1928 the building was being used by the Farmers Union Grain Company for storage.

22. Warehouse, 16 Low Avenue, c.1890/1912. Contributing building.

This flat-roofed brick building is roughly L-shaped in plan with the base of the "L" facing Low Avenue and its more narrow, three-story high end facing Storrs Street. Facing Low Avenue, the northern section is two stories in height and dates to 1912 while the slightly broader section to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 27

right dates to the late 19th century. The elevation is punctuated by arched openings containing modern single-pane windows. The long north elevation is eighteen bays deep and while there are some original 6/6 sash; most have been replaced by 1/1 windows. The narrow end facing Storrs Street is just two bays wide and retains painted signage identifying this as Thompson & Hoague's Agricultural Warehouse. The recessed section to the east is sheathed partially in slate with T111 siding below.

A single-story flour and grain warehouse was on this site as early as 1870; the building was rebuilt or expanded to two stories in the late 19th century. In 1912 the two-story section to the north was added by Thompson & Hoague, hardware merchants, who operated a retail store in the Phenix Hall (#23). The building was used by Thompson & Hoague as an agricultural warehouse for the storage of agricultural implements, engines and electrical lighting plants. The building is illustrated in the *Granite Monthly* in 1915. The southern portion of the building was later used as a garage.

23. Phenix Hall, 36-42 North Main Street, 1895. Contributing building.

The Phenix Hall is a five-story building constructed of pressed brick. The three first floor storefronts have all been altered and are presently covered with colored metal panels set into metal frames with slate covering the entrance vestibules. The second floor of the facade has a narrow, central 1/1 window flanked on each side by two pairs of wooden 1/1 windows, linked by continuous smooth, limestone sills and lintels. Wooden letters reading "Phenix Hall" are mounted above the second floor windows. The third and four story windows are treated as a single unit and there is no central opening. The windows on each floor contain 1/1 sash with stone sills and lintels; those on the fourth floor are capped by a semi-circular arched, multi-light transom with two diamond panes in the center. The arches are linked to each other by a belt course of bricks set on edge. Between each third and floor window there is a narrow panel with a terra cotta border. The fifth floor openings consist of seven small square windows which are set between stone beltcourses. To the side of each windows three square terra cotta tiles are inset in the brick.

The south elevation of the building is constructed of common brick with few openings other than an upper level fire escape. On the north side of the building is a painted advertisement for Coca Cola.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 28

The Phenix Hall dates to 1894-5 and replaces an earlier building of the same name, constructed in 1855 and destroyed by fire in November 1893. Located on the third floor of the building, the New Phenix Hall was described as one of the finest auditoriums in the state when it was opened in March 1895. It had a capacity of 976, including 664 birch chairs with fiber seats and backs on the floor and 312 seats of cherry in the gallery. The stage measured 36 feet in width and 15 1/2 feet deep. The main floor was made of Georgia rift pine and the wainscoting and casings were whitewood. The frescoed ceiling was painted by John Gannon, Jr. of Manchester and the architects were Dow and Randlett. Over the years, the auditorium was the scene for political speeches, lectures, theater productions, boxing and wrestling matches, agricultural fairs and dances. Theodore Roosevelt spoke here in 1912.

In the late 1890s the first floor occupants included Kimball, Corser & Powell, clothing store at 36 North Main Street; Fred Reed & Co. Grocers, and Thompson & Hoague's hardware store at 42 North Main. Corser & Powell were still at 36 N. Main until at least 1914. Later occupants included various clothing stores. Weston L. Fickett & Co., jewelers were located at 38 North Main from 1913 into the 1930s. Thompson & Hoague's hardware store occupied part of the building until the 1960s. Elliott's and a Sherwin Williams paint store occupied the first floor in the 1960s and 70s.

The Phenix Theater closed in the mid 1930s because of hard economic times and a new fire safety code that required a costly new stairway. The old stairs were torn out and the theater remained unused until the early 1970s when Jacob Ciborowski bought the building and spent two years and \$100,000 renovating it. The theater ceased operations as a theater in 1989 due to a need for costly code improvements.

24. Fanny Farmer Candy Store, 34 North Main Street, c.1900/alt. c.1950. Contributing building.

This single-story infill building may date to the late 19th or early 20th century although its storefront is a c.1950 alteration. The recessed entry is to the viewer's left with an adjacent two-part angled display window set in a metal frame with a painted grid where the transom would be. Much of the storefront including the area above the window is faced with black Carrerra glass; an area of white glass is located to the left of the doorway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 29

This storefront appears to have been constructed by the Fanny Farmer Candy Co. about 1950, on the site of a building formerly occupied by Hubert Coal. Fanny Farmer remained here into the 1970s. The building now houses the Christian Science Reading Room.

25. Commercial Block, 24-32 North Main Street, 1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located at the northeast corner of North Main and Depot Streets, this single-story block contains four storefronts separated by fluted aluminum supports that extends slightly above the roof of the building. The display windows are set in metal frames and set above concrete. Porcelain panels are mounted above the storefront, in aqua or red. The south wall facing Depot Street is brick.

This single story building was constructed in 1960 on the site of the Smith's Block, a four-story building which burned in March 1960. The initial tenants of the building were Fletcher's Factory Store, Concord Wool and Gibson's. Bookland has occupied space here since at least 1970.

26. Martin & Luscomb Block, 1-5 Depot Street, 1891-2. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1891-2, the Martin & Luscomb Block at 1-5 Depot Street is a four-story brick block constructed on a site which slopes downhill to the east. The first floor is divided into two storefronts with a recessed entrance at the center leading upstairs. Set above a granite base, both of the storefronts retain cast iron supports with chamfered edges and are decorated on the front face by incised lines and raised knobs. The large plate glass windows are set within wooden frames and are capped by two-light transoms. Some of the original paneled bulkheads also survive. On the western storefront the original double doors with large glass panes survive; on the other storefront the doors have been replaced by modern metal and glass doors. The recessed vestibule, once tiled, is set above two granite steps and has a beadboard ceiling. Visible on the cast iron lintel above the storefronts are raised letters reading "Trenton, NJ".

On the three upper floors the fenestration consists of three replacement 1/1 sash at the center flanked on each side by two narrow pairs of 1/1 windows. At the top and bottom of the windows there are rough-faced granite beltcourses and between the stories there are two raised beltcourses. At the top of the building there is continuous brick corbelling with a dentil-like course under the projecting wooden cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 30

Three brick chimneys rise from the west side of the building and iron tie rods are also visible. The windows on this elevation consist of 1/1 sash with headers formed by two courses of header bricks and individual granite sills.

This block was constructed by Martin & Luscomb in 1891-2. A brief mention appearing in the *Monitor* on October 24, 1891 notes that the first floor brick walls were nearing completion; on March 9, 1892 the paper reported that the building was ready for plasterers. Nathaniel Martin was a lawyer who also sold real estate and insurance. He maintained an office in the building for many years and also served as mayor of the City. Less is known about Aubrey Luscomb who was employed as a clerk and moved to Portsmouth prior to 1910.

Directory listings indicate that the first floor tenants of the block changed frequently and can generally be characterized as food and drink establishments. Miss Margaret Hunt operated a saloon at 5 Depot Street about 1892. John Higgins was the proprietor of a restaurant here in 1897. Mrs. Mary Luscomb, apothecary, was located at 5 Depot in 1906 but by 1910 Charles Tenney had a billiard and pool room here. A cigar shop and billiard rooms were here in 1920 and 1940.

No. 1 Depot Street contained Jacob Brothers' liquor store in 1904 and Dennis Sweeney's eating parlor by 1910. Sweeney's Restaurant was still here in 1940. The space was later leased to a billiards parlor, furniture store and gallery. Today, the storefronts contain a book store and cigar and pipe store.

27. Griffin Block, 7-7 1/2 Depot Street, c.1893. Contributing building.

This narrow, four-story brick building was constructed on the site of an earlier two-story frame building c.1895. The first floor storefront was altered c 1960 and has a yellow brick lower wall supporting elevated metal display windows. The upper floors are three bays wide and the predominant window is a 1/1 sash which is fitted with exterior storm windows and capped by a clear transom. Smooth granite beltcourses are located above and below the windows. Above the fourth floor windows there are three oval windows, each with granite keystones at the four quadrants. At the top of the building there are corbel stops at each end topped by copper knobs. Between the corbel stops is a band of recessed brick panels.

Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this building was constructed between 1893 and 1899. Both the 1906 and 1914 maps indicate that the storefront was occupied by a saloon. The earliest listing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 31

found for this address indicates that John J. Griffin was here in 1897. A carpenter by trade, it is possible that Griffin built the structure. Later directories (c.1910) refer to this as the Griffin Block. Griffin died in 1918 at the age of 48.

The 1900 directory indicates that there was a billiard room on the first floor; by 1906 this was home to L.E. Currier & Co., liquors. Later occupants of the first floor included Raoul Perras' billiards hall (1940), Super Grill (1950) and Phillips Restaurant (c.1960-c.1980).

28. Smith & Walker Block, 9-15 Depot Street, 1876. Contributing building.

Set on a site which slopes downhill to the east, the Smith & Walker Building at 9-15 Depot Street is a three-story brick block with granite trimmings. The first floor is ordered by eight brick piers with granite caps that are rough-faced with a smooth margin. The piers support a rough-faced granite lintel. All of the original storefront elements have been replaced by single pane windows with anodized aluminum panels above. The second and third floors of the facade are seven bays wide with segmental arched openings filled with modern 1/1 replacement sash. All of the windows are capped by brick lintels with granite keystones. The lintels are joined by a rough-faced granite beltcourse. A pair of iron tie rods are located above the second floor. The cornice is decorated by projecting brick bands and triangular corbels.

The east elevation of the building retains a faded painted sign reading "Chocolates" dating back to the building's use as a candy factory beginning in the 1920s. Two brick chimneys rise from the east side of the flat roof.

A brief article appearing in the *Monitor* on December 9, 1876 reported that Smith & Walker, well-known silver platers and harness and carriage hardware dealers had just completed a new brick block on Depot Street. Leland Smith remained connected to the business until his retirement about 1904. An article on local businesses appearing in the *New York Industrial Recorder* in 1900 stated that Smith's store was then the oldest business house in existence in Concord. It was founded in 1842 and operated by Smith since 1847. Smith was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, a member of the State Legislature from 1881 to 1882 and served as an alderman for four years. He died in 1913.

In the early years, additional space in the building was rented to a machine shop printer. In 1884 photographer H.C. Bailey had space in the block. Conant's Steam Laundry was at 13 Depot Street by 1900 and remained here for about twenty years. About 1920 Treisman Brothers and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 32

Diversi Co., Inc., confectionery manufacturers took over much of the building. Treisman Brothers remained here until about 1970.

29. Depot Iron Store, 17 Depot Street, 1872. Contributing building.

Setback slightly from the street, 17 Depot Street is a three-story utilitarian brick building which has served numerous uses since its construction in the late 19th century. The 5 x 8-bay building is punctuated by segmentally arched openings which now contain anodized aluminum 1/1 windows, replacing what were originally 2/2 sash. The lintels consist of two rows of header brick and the sills are rough-faced granite. Projecting from the front of the building and the east elevation are c.1980 single-story greenhouse structures which shelter the original arched doors and windows.

Diamond tie rods are visible on the west elevation as is painted lettering reading "Depot Iron Store Office" with an arrow. On the front of the building "Thompson & Hoague" is painted above the second story windows with "Agricultural Warehouse" above the third floor. The cornice consists of a plain brick frieze and dentil course. Three brick chimneys rise from the west side of the flat-roofed building.

A brief mention appearing in the *Monitor* on July 29, 1872 noted that Messrs. William and Gust. Walker were erecting a new storehouse on the site of the old Depot Store, which was burned some time ago. The 1879 Sanborn map which indicates that the building was then being used to store iron and steel. In 1884 the iron and steel store was on the first floor, there were offices on the second and the Gillette Portrait Copying Co. occupied the third.

Willis D. Thompson purchased the building, known as the Depot Iron Store, from Walker & Ladd in 1890. The same year Edward C. Hoague entered into a partnership and the hardware company became known as the Thompson & Hoague Company. The building served as an extension of the hardware store, located at 42 North Main Street in the Phenix Hall (#23), for many years. It now contains offices and a restaurant.

30. Statesman Building, 18-20 North Main Street, 1866-7. Contributing building.

The Statesman Building is a four-story brick building constructed in 1866-7 with a distinctive truncated corner, bracketed cornice and arched window openings. When first built, balconies at the corner windows, a segmental door hood at the first floor, a cast iron arcaded storefront and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 33

quoined supports at the first floor level all further emphasized the building's Italianate feeling. The upper floors of the building have five bays of openings facing North Main Street and six bays fronting Depot Street. The wall surface adjacent to each window is recessed slightly and the windows are separated by shallow brick strips. The arched openings, which originally contained arched 6/6 sash and later rectangular 1/1 sash with clear arched transoms, now have metal replacement 1/1 sash with metal panels above.

The Concord granite storefronts were added to the building in 1925 and according to a newspaper account of the day take the form of a pilastered Doric order of the Italian Renaissance. The display windows are set in bronze frames with transoms and are flanked by pilasters. The full entablature is embellished by triglyphs, guttae and dentils and the main entrance has rope and foliate moldings, oval medallions and swags of fruits. The bronze canopy is suspended by four metal wires and bears the name of the block as well as the two banks which were once headquartered here. Acroterion rise from the edges of the canopy. Punctuating the first floor of the Depot Street elevation is a set of five single-pane windows set between a stone lintel and sill with a bronze surround decorated by dentil and bead and reel moldings. An additional three-story section, four bays in depth, extends along Depot Street to the east of the main building and with the same arched openings.

This building was erected in 1866-7 to house the New Hampshire Statesman, one of Concord's three important mid 19th century newspapers which was formerly located in the Phenix Block. A few years later the paper combined forces with the *Monitor*, a Republican paper which introduced Concord's first daily in 1864.

The Statesman Building is located on the site of the Garrison House of James Osgood and later the famous Wiggin Tavern but by 1866 the site was occupied by several shanties. Excavation for the foundation began in September 1866, the first brick was laid October 1, and on December 15th the roof was in place. The architect of the building was Edward Dow. The brickwork (Pembroke brick) was completed by Lyman Fellows and Hall Rand and E.B. Hutchinson served as carpenter. As originally constructed, the basement contained the presses while there was a book bindery on the second floor. The third floor was occupied by Benjamin Carr's photography studio and Bryant, Stratton & Sharpe's Commercial College was located on the fourth floor. The newspaper shared quarters with McFarland and Jenks Steam Printing Works. In 1886, the Statesman Building became the first building in Concord to be lit with electricity. The Statesman, a weekly newspaper, was published here until 1898. In 1892 the First National Bank moved into the building. In 1925 the First National Bank and its affiliate bank, the Union Trust Company, made extensive alterations to the first floor of the Statesman Building and the adjacent storefront of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 34

Currier Block. The alterations to the building were completed according to plans by Monks & Johnson of Boston with Harry G. Forrest of Concord serving as the local representative of the architects. The banks continued to occupy this space until 1956 when they merged with the National State Capital Bank to form the Concord National Bank and constructed a new building at the corner of N. Main and Warren Streets (#78). The building was owned by the Sullivan Drug Co. from 1964 until 1972 and the drug store occupied the first floor storefront.

The meeting hall upstairs was known as Liberty Hall in the late 19th and early 20th century.

31. Currier Block, 14-16 North Main Street, by 1874. Contributing building.

The Currier Block is a three-story brick block with an upper facade that measures six bays across. The first floor storefront at 16 North Main Street was completely remodeled c. 1970 and has large glass display windows and a varnished wooden door recessed slightly and is fronted by a slate-covered threshold. The storefront to the west was absorbed by the adjacent bank in 1925 at which time the Classical Revival storefront treatment with display windows set in bronze frames with transom lights was added. The storefronts are capped by a continuous wide granite frieze with a projecting cornice displaying a paneled underside.

On the upper levels the arched openings now contain rectangular 1/1 metal replacement windows with arched metal panels above. The original windows consisted of an arched 4/4 sash. The lintels are formed by two courses of header brick. Projecting brick belt courses are located at the sill level on both the second and third stories. The building is capped by a heavy bracketed cornice.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, the building at 14-16 North Main Street was constructed prior to 1874. There was a building on this site at the time of the 1868 map although it is not clear if it is the current building. The list of downtown blocks included in local directories first refers to this as Currier's Block in the 1881 directory.

The storefront at 14 North Main Street contained the grocery store of Batchelder & Co. for many years. The business was established in 1866. Batchelder's was located here until at least 1910; the grocery store was operated by C.D. Steele & Son in 1922. First National Stores, grocers, were located at 14 North Main Street by 1932. By 1950 Dora's Smart Shop was located here. The space was later occupied by Solomon's in the 1960s and 1970s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 35

In 1925 the First National Bank and its affiliate bank, the Union Trust Company, made extensive alterations to the adjacent Statesman Building and took over the storefront to the south of the bank. The banks continued to occupy this combined space until 1956 when they merged with the National State Capital Bank to form the Concord National Bank and constructed a new building at the corner of N. Main and Warren Streets (#78).

32. Moore's Block, 4-12 North Main Street, by 1868. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

This two-story, mid 19th century brick block has seen numerous alterations in the 20th century. The upper floor of the building was originally lit by four sets of three windows with a double window at the center of the elevation. Today, only the central window remains in its original form, with a granite lintel. Most of the other windows on the upper story were removed in the early 20th century to accommodate larger openings capable of bringing in more light. Above the storefront at 10 North Main Street, the three original openings remain but have been surrounded by enamel panels. The storefront at #12 retains its original cast iron supports decorated by flutes on the front face and three intertwined circles below. A granite post is also visible on the north end of the building.

The exact date of construction of Moore's Block is not known although it appears to date to c.1860 and is included on the 1868 map of Concord. As early as 1872 there was a meat market at 4 North Main Street, operated by Kilburn & Emmons. G. B. Emmons was still the proprietor of the meat market in the early 20th century although by 1914 there was a fish market on the first floor with a restaurant upstairs. Bank's Fish Market was here in 1932.

No. 6 North Main Street contained a grocery store in the 1870s operated by D.A. Macurdy. There was a printer and a barber here in the late 19th century. Nardini's Restaurant/Bakery was located here from 1905 until c.1950. Giuseppe Nardini was initially the proprietor of the Boston Fruit Co. but sold the business to establish his first restaurant at the Pleasant Street junction in 1893. The space has been occupied by a dry cleaning store since about 1960.

The shop at 10 N. Main Street was occupied initially by a grocer and then by a fruit and confectionery establishment which also sold fireworks (W.F. Danforth & Son) beginning about 1880. Henry Diversi & Co. (Boston Fruit Co.) was located here from about 1900 into the 1990s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 36

The northernmost storefront of the block (12 North Main) contained Edwin Bishop's stove and tin merchant, in the 1890s and later a hardware store. A hardware store, initially operated by Scribner & Britton and later known as A.H. Britton & Co., was here from c.1900 into the 1930s. (A description of the principals and an illustration of the storefront is included a 1915 *Granite Monthly* article). Gardner Hardware was here in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The block was subdivided into four separate parcels many years ago, probably in the 1940s. It was later known as the Rosenblatt Building.

33. Dutton Block, 2 - 2 1/2 North Main Street, 1890. Contributing building.

Located at the northeast corner of North Main and Pleasant Street Extension, the Dutton Block is a brick block which presents three full stories to North Main Street with an additional lower level exposed to the east due to the sloped site. A decorative brick cornice consists of three courses of bricks set on edge with a paneled course above. An additional projecting brick course below the second and third story windows is limited to the four-bay wide facade. Much of the second floor of the facade is obscured by a large billboard. The predominant window is a modern 6/6 replacement sash. There are also two arched windows on the lower level of the long, twelve-bay wide Pleasant Street Extension elevation.

The first floor storefront was extensively remodeled c.1960 with large display windows set in metal frames with metal panels below and a wide plastic and metal signboard above. The pair of cast iron supports framing the entrance to the upstairs appear to be all that remain of the original cast iron storefronts although additional posts may survive under the present storefront. The posts are fluted with raised knobs.

Constructed in 1890, the Dutton Block is located on the site of the Elm House which had occupied the northeast corner of North Main and Pleasant Streets for nearly half a century until it was demolished in 1890 to widen Pleasant Street Extension. The Elm House had become a hotel in 1844.

Deed records show that Jacob S. and Nancy L. Dutton purchased the property from Charles Moore in 1870. The Sanborn map indicates that in 1893 the first floor was occupied by a boots and shoe store with offices on the second floor. In 1896 the Puritana Medicine Company occupied the first floor and basement of the building. In 1906 a stationery store was located on the first floor with a billiards parlor in the basement. Both the 1914 and 1928 maps show a drug store located here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 37

Putnam the Druggist was here in 1932 with offices and apartments upstairs. The Sterling Cut Rate drug store was here in the 1950s and 60s; by 1971 Rix Health and Beauty Aids occupied the space. An article on downtown improvements appearing in the *Monitor* in 1965 noted that the Super-X at 2 Main Street was being remodeled. The building was owned by the Dutton family from its construction in 1890 until 1968.

34. Commercial Building, 3-13 Pleasant Street Extension, 1926. Contributing building.

This single-story block of four stores was constructed about 1926 on a lot that slopes downhill to the east. The painted brick building rests on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. The four storefronts are separated by brick piers. The recessed entries were updated c.1980 with metal framed storefronts containing large plate glass windows topped by a single transom. Above the storefronts the brick is laid in varied patterns with a band of soldier brick topped by a rowlock course and eight courses of stretcher brick and concluding with another course of rowlock brick. The east wall of the building is stuccoed with a brick chimney. On the left wall four square window openings with concrete sills have been covered with boards.

According to an article appearing in the *Concord Monitor* on April 28, 1926, this site had been gutted by fire several months earlier and a Laconia man was planning on constructing a block of stores that would carry the business center down to the depot. The stores had been constructed by the time of the 1928 Sanborn map.

35. Shapiro Building, 19 Storrs Street, 1965. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1965 to house Toy City, 19 Storrs Street is a two-story metal building capped by a low gable roof. The building is set above a concrete foundation. The north, east and west elevations have all been faced with T111 siding. The remaining south side has a metal exterior. Fenestration consists primarily of casement windows with two sets of double doors facing Storrs Street.

This Armco steel structure was commissioned by Milton and Allan Shapiro and was built by the Nashoba Valley Construction Co. When the building was completed in 1965, the first floor and rear half of the second story were to be occupied by Toy City, with the remaining 3000 square feet of offices on the second floor, facing the shopping center, to be leased. The building is currently occupied by an antique shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 38

36. Commercial Building, 13 Storrs Street, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This small brick building appears to have been constructed about 1970. The single-story, side-gabled building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof. On the front of the building there is a Colonial fluted surround with dentil frieze framing a multi-glass door. Next to the entrance is a tripartite picture window with diamond panes. A single-story brick ell extends behind.

There is no listing for a building at this address in the 1970 directory. The 1975 directory lists this as the site of Kneec's Realty. The building is now occupied by the Eagle Copy Center.

37. Restaurant, 9 Storrs Street, c.1968. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located at the northwest corner of Storrs Street and Pleasant Street Extension, this single-story white brick building is capped by a low gable roof with overhanging eaves and rounded metal trim. The front facing Storrs Street has six single-paned windows which extend from a low brick wall to the eaves. The overhanging eaves shelter an entrance on the north side while a projecting glazed vestibule has been added on the south side.

It appears that this building was constructed as a restaurant about 1968. In 1969 the establishment was known as Mr. Hot Dog and was owned by John F. Jones. In the early 1970s it was known as Big John's Restaurant. The building is presently occupied by the Commercial Credit office.

38. Monitor & Statesman Building, 10 Pleasant Street Extension, 1912. Contributing building.

Consisting of two full stories with a basement underneath and set on a site which slopes downhill to the east, the Monitor and Statesman Building is a white pressed brick building constructed in 1912. The building is six bays wide on the Storrs Street elevation with eight bays facing Pleasant Street Extension. The fenestration pattern is defined by shallow piers which rise the height of the building and are topped by angled stone capitols with notches on the lower edge. The angle of the capitols corresponds to the angle of the splayed lintels capping the upper level windows. The upper level windows retain their original 8/2 sash facing Pleasant Street. On the east side the windows consist of 8/1 sash with paired 4/4 windows lighting the basement. The first floor facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 39

windows consist of single-paned sash with four light transoms above and wooden panels installed below (replacing what were originally multi-paned panels. In the third and sixth bays there are stone spandrel tablets with raised letters reading "Monitor" and "Statesman". The entrance is located in the westernmost bay under a spalling stone lintel. The original door has been replaced by a smaller multi-glass and wood door.

The Monitor & Statesman Building was constructed in 1912 for former Governor John B. Smith on a vacant lot east of his apartment house, The Endicott (#39). The building was designed by Concord architect George W. Griffin. As originally designed the press room was located in the basement, the business offices and editorial rooms on the ground floor and the composing room above. The lower level windows allowed passersby to watch the press in operation. The building was located near the railroad station and north of the Railroad YMCA (both no longer extant).

The *Monitor* vacated this building in 1929 for a new building at 3 North State Street. Directories indicate that the building was vacant in 1932 but that by 1940 it was occupied by an auto supply store and sports shop. A lighting store is located here today.

39. Endicott Hotel, 1 South Main Street, 1894. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1892-4, the Endicott Hotel is a four-story brick block with a circular oriel tower which emphasizes its prominent corner location. Indicative of a Queen Anne-style influence, the building is also enlivened by various other decorative features. The South Main Street facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters which extend above the flat roof and originally doubled as chimney stacks. The central bay contains a pair of windows with three bays to the south and two to the north, balanced by the projecting oriel window. The predominant window is a rectangular 1/1 sash with a flat-arched lintel accented by a marble keystone. Above the Main Street entrance there is a single arched window flanked by oversized scroll consoles supporting a third story balcony. The neon sign over the entrance was probably added c.1935. A two-story oriel window spans from the second to third floor in the southernmost facade bay. Marble beltcourses are located above the third and fourth stories. The north elevation, facing Pleasant Street Extension, is fourteen bays wide. The central four bays are grouped and defined by brick pilaster strips and flanked by three groups of two bays to the east and two sets of two bays to the west. Within this bay arrangement, there are three projecting three-sided bays.

Centered on the Main Street elevation is the main entrance with a recessed, matchboarded door surround and cast iron stoop. There is a diagonally-placed corner store entrance to the north. Both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 40

the Main Street storefronts witnessed the c.1940 addition of black Carrerra glass and aluminum letters c.1940. The building site slopes downhill to the east, resulting in a full basement story with a separate store entrance on the north elevation.

This building, initially known as Blanchard's Block, was completed for dry goods dealer Charles G. Blanchard in 1894, according to designs by the Damon Brothers of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The building was significant as the first large commercial structure erected on Main Street south of Pleasant Street and it helped stimulated the development of Pleasant Street as an extension of the commercial downtown. The block was also the first downtown building to be completely devoted to commercial use; it lacked the residential apartments and meeting halls common to downtown buildings of the period. The building was purchased by ex-Governor John B. Smith in 1908, renamed "The Endicott" and gradually converted to hotel use between 1908 and 1920.

Located in close proximity to the railroad depot (no longer extant), the Endicott remained a transient hotel for over fifty years. The upper stories of the building were converted into apartments in 1985.

The storefronts have had various tenants over the years. Endicott Furniture was located at 1 South Main Street in 1932 and was succeeded by Shervin Williams paint store which remained here into the 1960s and later by Hooz's. In 1932 George Wilde's clothing store was located at 5 South Main. By 1942 Edward Fine & Son, clothier, was located here. Fine had previously worked for the Boston Store. The store remains here today, over fifty years later.

This building was individually listed on the National Register in 1987.

40. Dunlap Photo Service, 7 South Main Street, 1967. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This single-story infill structure was constructed about 1967 in the alley between the Endicott Hotel and the Colonial Block. The narrow facade is punctuated by a glass-and-metal door and a single display window. The building was constructed for the Dunlap Photo Service which was formerly located across the street at 8 South Main Street #53). It presently contains a record store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 41

41. Colonial Block, 9-13 South Main Street, c.1896/alt. c.1910. Contributing building.

Most of this brick commercial building dates to the late 19th century; the fourth story was added somewhat later, between 1906 and 1914. The four-story, brick building is accented by yellow brick quoins and a bold projecting cornice embellished by modillions, bead and reel moldings and coffers between volutes.

The southern portion of the first floor was extensively altered c.1985 with the former display windows filled with concrete block with recessed circles. The center entrance, leading upstairs, consists of a modern glass-and-metal door capped by a leaded, semi-elliptical fanlight and appears to be part of the original construction. The storefront to the north was altered c.1940 and is faced with black Carrerra glass. The recessed entry is flanked by display windows which are angled on one side and step back on the other. The first floor storefronts are capped by a wide signboard with plain frieze. Windows on the second and third stories consist of a set of three windows at the center flanked by two pairs on each side. All of the windows contain 8/1 replacement sash with flat arch brick lintels. Those on the third floor have stone sills. The wide stone belt course above the third story openings acts as a base and sill for the fourth story windows. The upper story is punctuated by five sets of three windows, smaller in height and separated by vertical polished marble panels framed by egg-and-dart moldings.

Inspection of Sanborn insurance maps suggests that the Colonial Block was constructed between 1893 and 1906 with the fourth story added between 1906 and 1914. The Monitor & Statesman Co. moved to the Colonial Block in 1898 and remained here until 1912 when a new building was constructed on Pleasant Street Extension. In 1906 the tenants included the Monitor printing office and an undertaker. The Colonial Block was purchased by Harry Shapiro from Shadrach C. Morrill in 1911. Shapiro, who had then been in business only nine years, was the proprietor of the Boston Shoe Store at 15 South Main Street. The Colonial Block was the scene of several small fires on December 26, 1912 and September 27, 1919.

By 1915 the southern part of the building had been renovated for use by the adjacent Boston Department Store while the north half (9-11 South Main Street) comprised a separate shop. The 1936 directory lists both Sears & Roebuck (at 11-19 South Main Street) and the Boston Store (11-23 South Main Street) as occupants of the building. By 1942 Shapiro had retired and directories list Sears as the only occupant. Sears remained a downtown fixture until 1990 when the store was moved to the Steeplegate Mall. The northern storefront was occupied by various establishments including the Mohican Co., grocers, in 1932 and Scott Jewelers in 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 42

42. Shapiro Building, 15-23 South Main Street, late 19th c./alt. 1922. Contributing building.

Located at the northeast corner of South Main and Freight Streets, this three-story commercial building was altered/reconstructed for the Boston Store in the early 1920s. The upper stories of the South Main Street facade are faced with stone blocks under a projecting cornice decorated by dentil, modillion and egg-and-dart moldings, indicative of a Classical Revival influence.

The first floor of the building was extensively remodeled c.1985 and most of the window area has been replaced by stone blocks with applied circles. One recessed storefront remains at the north end of the building. Above the first floor the frieze and dentil course remain intact. The second floor windows consist of two sets of three single-pane windows, a pair and a single unit. All of the windows are capped by transoms and are set in a metal frame. The windows are capped by splayed lintels capped by egg-and-dart moldings. On the third floor, the window area is identical but the large windows are divided into four sections, rather than three, and two projecting beltcourses act like a lintel.

On the south side of the building, facing Freight Street, the finishes and materials used on the facade continue for a single bay. The remainder of the building has a painted brick exterior and many of the horizontal openings have been covered with boards. To the rear of the elevator tower, the building steps down to a single-story with basement. The rear of the building is in poor condition and portions have been demolished.

This building is located on the site of and may incorporate parts of a 19th century building which included the Cummings Brothers marble works on the corner of South Main and Freight Streets. In 1921 Harry Shapiro, owner of the Boston Store, acquired the property and quickly began making changes to accommodate the expansion of his store. (Shapiro had purchased the adjacent Colonial Block in 1911). A new two-story, brick building was built to the east of the existing building for the marble works. According to an article in the *Monitor* on January 9, 1922, Shapiro planned to add another story to the brick block on the Freight Street corner to conform to the height of the adjacent building. Inside, every partition on the first floor was removed and the floors were strengthened by installing steel I-beams. An office balcony was constructed in the rear of the first floor on the southeast corner and a passenger elevator was also added. All of the previous seven entrances were eliminated and replaced by two main entrances. The original brick facing on the building was removed and white stone facing was substituted, punctuated by new display windows. Plans for the building were drawn by George Cunningham from pencil sketches drawn by Harry Shapiro.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 43

Sears & Roebuck was located here as early as 1936 and by 1942 had totally taken over the space previously occupied by the Boston Store. Sears remained here until 1990 when it moved to the new Steeplegate Mall on the outskirts of the city.

43. Hall Brothers Commercial Block, 25-29 South Main Street, 1926. Contributing building.

This single-story brick commercial building was originally divided into three separate storefronts and was renovated in 1998 for Gibson's Bookstore. The facade is divided into three parts by brick piers and the northwest corner of the building, at the intersection of South Main and Freight Street is angled. The center two piers extend above the flat roof to form a parapet wall. The main entrance is now located in the center section and is defined by tapered supports. The other original entrances have been replaced by continuous plate glass windows set above recessed panels with wooden transom panels. The north elevation facing Freight Street is ordered by five shallow piers and is punctuated by small, elevated, horizontal, metal windows.

This building was constructed in 1926 by the Hall Brothers adjacent to the Hall Brothers Garage and on the site of some deteriorating wooden structures. According to an article appearing in the *Monitor* on April 13, 1926, the three-store building extended 90 feet in depth on Freight Street and was constructed of Concord tapestry brick at a cost of about \$50,000. Although only a single-story in height, the foundations and walls were constructed to bear the weight of a second story which could be added later.

The three stores have been leased to a variety of tenants over the years. In 1932 the occupants were the Ramona Cafe (25 S. Main), Ernest Brooks' electrical supplies (27 S. Main) and the Modern Food Shop (29 S. Main). The storefront at 25 S. Main was later occupied by a confectionery and by Western Auto (c.1960). Mickey's War Surplus (later Mickey Finn's) was located at 27 S. Main for many years beginning in the late 1940s and Jo Ann Hats was at 29 S. Main Street in the 1950s and 1960s. There are now multiple owners of the property; Gibson's Bookstore occupies all three storefronts. It is one of Concord's oldest businesses, owned in the late 19th century by Charles Batchelder and taken over by W.C. Gibson in 1898. In the early 20th century the bookstore was located in the Eagle Hotel Block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 44

44. Hall Brothers Garage, 31 South Main Street, 1921. Contributing building.

The former Hall Brothers Garage is a long, two-story brick block with concrete trim, constructed in 1921. The facade is organized into three bays by brick piers rising the height of the building, capped by round-arched capstones with inlaid concrete triangles pointing downward below and stone blocks capped by upward triangles at the base. Centered between the capstones are concrete-topped parapet walls; that in the center is arched while the outer two are rectangular.

The first floor is now divided into two storefronts with the entrances located in the end bays. Both of the entrances are recessed and consist of a glass-and-wood door flanked by large, single-pane display windows. The wider center bay is divided into two display windows and all of the bays are capped by modern, two-row, multi-light transoms.

On the second floor there are four large square openings containing single-pane windows above movable lower panels. The windows are outlined by a border of stretcher brick with square concrete blocks at the upper corners. Continuous concrete sills and concrete footed sills span between the piers.

The north side of the building is ordered by three-story brick piers. The lower two stories have arched openings filled with pairs of 4/4 windows, some of which are modern replacements. A ramp leads to a second floor entrance. The rear elevation is punctuated by modern 4/4 sash and has a central elevator tower.

This building was constructed in 1921 as a Ford sales and service station by the Hall Brothers-Llewellyn Company. Carl A. Hall served as president of the company, L.S. Hall was responsible for the sales end of the business and R.H. Llewellyn was in charge of the organization work and advertising. At its completion, the building was described as one of the most extensive ventures in the automobile business in the state. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that the present building was preceded by a single-story garage, set back from the street, which was constructed between 1906 and 1914.

As described in the *Monitor* on April 9, 1921, the building was constructed of "tapestry brick ornamented with art stone". The three levels comprised a total of 24,000 square feet and the building included a three-ton electric elevator to transport cars from one floor to another. In addition to a car agency, the building contained a public garage with a capacity of 100 cars on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 45

first floor. The repair shop was located upstairs. The Halls Brothers Garage was a Ford repair shop and dealership. At the front of the third floor was a salesroom finished in fumed oak.

By 1950 the building was occupied by the Ralph George Motor Co., Ford sales and service, and Hall Brothers Petroleum. Goodyear Tire Service was located here in 1960 and by 1970 the building was vacant. The building has been rehabilitated to contain stores and offices and has been subdivided into multiple condominium units.

45. Commercial Building, 33 South Main Street, c.1921. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Adjacent to the former Hall Brothers Garage and built at the same time is this single-story, brick commercial building. The facade is framed by two brick piers. The area between the piers has been painted and includes two bands of soldier brick. The original door opening or storefront has been entirely replaced by a modern glass and metal storefront with double doors. A greenhouse addition projects from the south wall.

This building was probably constructed at the same time as the Hall Brothers Garage which dates to 1921.

46. Edson Hill Carriage House, 7 Hills Avenue, c.1895. Contributing building.

Now used for offices, this former carriage house dates to the late 19th century. The 1 1/2-story, brick building which is capped by a hip roof with a square ventilator with flared roof. The building presents an asymmetrical facade to Hills Avenue. The east end of the facade is dominated by a pediment which rests on the edge of the roof. The wall surface inside the pediment sheathed in slate shingles and centered in the pediment is a trussed gable wall dormer. At the top of the trussed gable is an incised wooden panel supported by large brackets. Below, the loft door has four vertical panes of glass over vertical board recessed panels and is capped by a four-light transom. The large carriage door below has been infilled with multi-light panels with panels above and vertical beadboard below. To the west of the large door is an additional entrance sheltered by a gable door hood resting on large heavy wooden brackets with curved front profiles. The multi-light door is a modern replacement. Adjacent to this entrance is a 6/6 window with a lintel consisting of two courses of header brick. The projecting eaves are decorated by a cornice consisting of a wide frieze with squat brackets. The east wall of the building is clapboarded with a set of four 6/6 windows in the center, flanked by a pair of 6/6 windows to each side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 46

To the west of the original carriage house is what appears to be a modern brick, two-story addition of lesser height. This section is capped by a gable roof with skylights and 1/1 metal windows. Projecting from the front is a single-story garage with a double-wide door capped by a low gable.

This former carriage house was constructed c.1895 (or by 1889) behind and connected to Edson Hill's house which occupied the northeast corner of South Main Street and Hills Avenue (33 South Main Street) until the mid 20th century. The son of James R. Hill, Edson Hill, assumed responsibility for the family's extensive real estate holdings after his father's death in 1884.

By 1928 the property was no longer in residential use but had been taken over by an undertaker with the former carriage house used as casket storage. The building was renovated for offices in the early 1990s.

47. Commercial Building, 9 Hills Avenue, c.1893. Contributing building.

Set on a site which slopes downhill to the east, 9 Hills Avenue is a two-story, brick block which appears to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Facing Hills Avenue, the original storefront has been modified in recent years and consists of a modern glass-and-panel door flanked by modern three-section display windows which are capped by transoms and rest on a brick wall. The entrance is recessed slightly and flanked by angled display windows. A single 6/6 window is located to the west of the storefront. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by three 6/6 windows with exterior storm windows, flat arch brick lintels and stone sills. The windows are flanked by tall vertical, recessed bricked panels. The ends of the building are emphasized by brick corner posts which extend above the flat roof and terminate in four-sided cushion-like tops. Between the brick posts the cornice is corbelled above a projecting belt course.

The fenestration on the east elevation is more irregular in its spacing and consists of an offcenter entrance with "Colonial" door surround, five windows and another entrance at the north end. On the second floor the recessed panels consist of two narrow vertical recessed panels, as well as a square and larger horizontal recessed panel and the windows include two 6/6 windows and three later 1/1 sash. The north end of the building has a total of two windows, both on the lower level.

Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this building was constructed between 1893 and 1906. The first directory listing which was found for this address indicates that the New Hampshire Provision Co., dealers in wholesale meats, was located here in 1895. George Towle served as manager of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 47

company. Sulzberger & Sons, also a meat dealer, was located here in 1914 and utilized the south part of the building as an office with storage in the northern section. Wilson & Co., meats, are listed as the occupants in 1928 and directories indicate that the company remained here into the 1970s. The building was converted to offices by the 1980s and has contained a restaurant since 1994.

48. Hunt-Wood Terrace, 28 South Main Street, 1907. Contributing building.

The three-story block at 28 South Main Street was constructed in the early 20th century. The facade of the three-story brick building is largely covered with ivy. Brick corner quoins and quoined piers divided the facade into three bays. The building is capped by a copper modillion cornice with a three-part parapet. The central horizontal recessed panel is flanked by plain piers and to each side there are five recessed brick panels between brick posts.

The center entrance facing South Main Street is capped by a segmental arch. The entrance is fronted by granite steps with granite sidewalls, with an additional flight of concrete stairs leading down to the sidewalk. The metal-and-glass replacement door is flanked by modern sidelights set above wooden panels. On either side of the entrance the first floor of the facade is punctuated by a large tripartite window. The upper two floors each display three sets of two 6/1 windows.

The north elevation is punctuated by nine full-size windows and a smaller offcenter window. The windows contain 6/1 sash with exterior storm windows and flat arch brick lintels. The cornice on this elevation consists of a simple brick corbel cornice.

The building is setback slightly from the street with a small lawn and rhododendron bushes in front of the building. Concrete curbing lines the sidewalk. A paved parking lot is located to the north of the building.

Much of South Main Street was once lined with elegant mid 19th century dwellings and this site is no exception. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this brick block was constructed on the site of a two-story dwelling. The building, known as Huntwood Terrace, was constructed in 1907 for Woodbury E. Hunt to contain his business - Huntwood Prints. The company made Hunt calendars and reproductions of well-known paintings by the platinum process, finished by hand in sepia and water colors. As originally constructed, the first floor contained a suite of offices (including Mr. Hunt's private office decorated by Haberstroh of Boston) and the shipping room. A vault for the storing of plates was located in the basement. The second floor was known as the studio floor, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 48

third floor contained storage and the photographers and the top floor was the sun room. Additional space in the building was devoted to bachelor apartments. The building was designed by architects Forrest & Cunningham, who also designed "The Kearsarge" at 5-7 South State Street (#100). The contractors were Charles L. Fellows & Company.

By 1920 the Woodbury E. Hunt Co. had ceased operations and Woodbury Hunt was serving as city tax collector. After Woodbury's death, his widow, Marion, sold the building in 1938 to the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company. It was owned by the Salvation Army from 1961 until 1975.

49. First National Store, 24-26 South Main Street, 1940. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1940, the former First National Store at 24-26 South Main Street is a single-story building constructed of poured concrete above a concrete foundation. On the facade, a veneer of polished granite tiles covers the base of the building. Around the storefronts a Moderne-style border projects slightly with a vertical rising from the center of the building. A modern canopy obscures the top parts of the storefronts. The large single-pane windows are set in chrome frames. The double entrance is recessed slightly and contains wooden doors which retain their original hardware. There is a molded chrome surround around the door and transom as well as chrome kickplates. The north end of the facade appears to be a later addition although its concrete, chrome and granite match that of the original building. The sidewalls of the building are constructed of brick laid in a common bond with copper coping at the top of the wall. The walls are punctuated by horizontal multi-paned metal windows.

Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this structure was built on the site of a three-story dwelling which was used as a lodging house known as the Abbot House and later serving as life insurance offices. The present building was constructed in 1940 for the First National grocery store chain. Directories indicate that the building was under construction in 1940 and that the store remained here until about 1958. It was used briefly by the New Hampshire State Department of Public Works about 1960 and has contained various stores since that time.

50. James S. Norris House, 20-20 1/2 South Main Street, 1860. Contributing building.

Notable for retaining much of its rich decorative detailing, the former James S. Norris House at 20 South Main Street is a two-story, clapboarded dwelling capped by a mansard roof which displays

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 49

straight sides and has been covered with asphalt shingles. The building is oriented with its entry-less, two-bay facade to the street. Projecting from the first floor facade are two three-sided bay windows resting on granite foundations with recessed panels between the brackets, as well as blocks and dentils. The bay windows retain their original 2/2 windows with exterior storm windows. Above each bay window, a pair of narrow 1/1 windows lights the upper story of the facade. Surrounding the entire building the projecting cornice is embellished by horizontal panels with curved projections on the ends. The panels are separated by pairs of blocks on the underside of the projecting eaves which are echoed by medallion-like decorative elements below the frieze. Rising from the center of the front mansard roof slope is a three-sided dormer containing an arched 2/2 window with keystone. The window surround is flared at the base and the dormer surround is decorated by dentils. The remaining dormers contain semi-circular arched windows.

Behind the main house block is a series of wings of varying heights. Closest to the front is a two-story wing with a single-story section to the rear, also capped by a mansard roof and echoing the detailing of the front section. The north side of the house was originally fronted by a single-story porch, probably similar in detailing to the porch which remains fronting the rear of the main house. The porch displays fluted square posts resting on plain bases (probably originally paneled). The bottom edge of the plain frieze is chamfered and the cornice is decorated by brackets and eaves blocks. The windows which are sheltered by the porch consist of elongated 6/6 sash. The two entrances on the north elevation are both fronted by granite steps. One of the entrances has double doors with arched upper panels, a molded surround and leaded glass transom. The entrance to the rear wing has elongated wooden double doors, each two panels, with a two-light transom. Attached to the rear of the building is a single-story concrete block connector linking the house to a 1921 gymnasium addition constructed of brick.

On the south side of the building the former porch near the street has been enclosed with a steel column supporting the southeast corner of the house. The rear porch on this side has plain supports with a modern "x" balustrade. An exterior metal fire escape fronts the concrete block section and the brick gymnasium has been extended to the south with a tripartite window facing South Main Street.

The building is setback slightly from the sidewalk and is set slightly above the level of the street. There is a rock-faced granite wall at the sidewalk with a later metal pipe railing. A shaded lawn area is located on the south side of the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 50

Much of South Main Street was once lined with elegant mid 19th century dwellings such as this building constructed by James S. Norris in 1860. In the adjacent building at 16-18 South Main Street (#51) Norris operated one of the largest bakeries in the state. The bakery made bread, crackers, and confectioneries from 1860 until the late 1920s. During the Civil War, the Norris bakery is said to have supplied two tons of bread daily to local military camps.

Norris is still shown as the owner of this dwelling on the 1892 map. James S. Norris died in 1900 at the age of 87 and the house was then occupied by his son, James C. Norris, who lived here until his death in 1913. The building was briefly used as a boarding house before it was sold in 1915 by Thomas G. Martin to the Friendly Club. The Friendly Club was located here until 1971. The rear gymnasium addition was constructed in 1921.

The Friendly Club of Concord was a nonsectarian organization for girls and women, incorporated in 1912 to provide a social center for mutual service, education, self improvement, recreation and friendly intercourse. It was started by the united efforts of the Woman's Club and the Charity Organization Society and prided itself in including all social classes. The club initially met in rooms in the Foster Block at 14 South Main Street (#52) and by 1913 there were nearly a thousand members. Purchased in 1915, the 20-room clubhouse at 20 South Main Street had eight sleeping rooms which were rented out, as well as a living room, library and common areas. In addition to the clubhouse at 20 South Main Street, the club also maintained a summer cottage, "Pineholm", on the Contoocook River.

The building was owned by the YMCA from 1971 until 1982 when it was sold to the present owners, Michael and Judith Montore. The building presently contains the Concord Academy of Hair Design.

50A. Stable, 20 1/2 South Main Street, c.1900. Contributing building.

At the rear of the house is a two-story brick building constructed about 1900 as a storage building or stable. The building displays quoined corners and a corbelled cornice. There is a modern garage door and an original upper hoist door on the narrow north end. On the west side there are a series of eight elevated semi-circular windows resting on a rough granite band. Remaining windows include segmental 2/2 openings with stone sills and 2/2 windows capped by arched fanlights. On the east elevation there are two round windows and three arched windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 51

51. Norris Bakery/Concord Theater, 16-18 South Main Street, 1860/c.1930. Contributing building.

The former Norris Bakery Block/Concord Theater is a two-story brick block which is long and narrow in plan. As originally constructed the store was located in the front and the bake ovens were located in the rear. In the 1930s the first floor facade of the building was modified to serve as a motion picture theater. The building has been largely vacant for about five years and is presently in poor condition. The building is set with its narrow facade to South Main Street. The upper story of the facade is just four bays wide while the south elevation is ten bays deep. The front windows on the upper story as well as several of the side windows have been boarded up. A single remaining wooden 6/6 sash is indicative of the original window. All of the openings have granite, rock-faced sills and lintels. The building is capped by a low brick parapet with metal coping. The cornice consists of a band of corbels, each of which is formed by four bricks.

The first floor of the facade was altered c.1930 by the addition of a yellow brick front which projects slightly and is a single story in height. The three-part parapet has a concrete cap. One of the two concrete corner knobs has been removed. The south end of the facade consists of a c.1930 chrome storefront. The north half of the facade is capped by a stuccoed arch and consists of the recessed theater entrance. The three doors display glass in the upper half and two raised panels below. The doors are topped by single-light transoms with fluted moldings and bullseye corners. The wooden display windows are decorated by scrollwork and recessed panels. The vestibule has small black and white tiles reading "Concord Theater" with floral corner tiles.

In 1850 James S. Norris purchased this property, then consisting of a building containing the Carter & Duren Bakery. The present brick building was constructed by Norris in 1860, after the previous building was destroyed by fire in 1859. Under Norris' ownership the bakery became one of the largest in the state and continued to make bread, crackers, and confectioneries until the late 1920s. During the Civil War, it is said that the Norris bakery supplied two tons of bread daily to local military camps. Norris' son, James C. Norris, entered the business in 1875 and eventually assumed control. By the time of the 1928 Sanborn map, the bakery was no longer located here and the building stood vacant. From 1934 until 1994 the Concord Theater showed motion pictures in the building, resulting in the alterations to the facade.

51A. Diner, c.1930. Contributing building.

On the south side of the building is a small clapboarded former diner which takes the place of the original brick, single-story office. The single-story structure has sloping walls, an asphalt, hip roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 52

and rests on a concrete foundation. The narrow facade has a recessed entrance containing a c.1960 modern glass door flanked by a vertical single-pane window on each side. At the rear is a single-story addition capped by a sheet metal, shed roof with metal, board-and-batten-style walls. Three small 2 x 3-fixed windows punctuate the south wall.

This diner was originally known as Mac's Diner and was on this site by 1932 (but was not here in 1929). It was later known as the Concord Diner.

52. Foster Block, 10-14 South Main Street, late 19th c./alt. c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

The former Foster Block is a two-story building which has seen numerous alterations in the 20th century. The first floor of the building is ordered by brick piers with awnings shading the metal-framed windows. A c.1960 wood shake roof is located above the first floor storefronts. The second floor of the building has been faced in a brick veneer. The upper story of the facade is punctuated by four pairs of modern 6/6 windows capped by pediments, with granite sills and wooden shutters incised with the letter "E". At the top of the building is a copper molding with a low parapet at the center. At the center of the cornice is a granite plaque reading "Foster".

On the first floor the center entrance is recessed behind the brick-faced central pier. The narrow storefront at 10 South Main Street has a terrazzo vestibule with a chrome-edged display window. The wooden door is a later replacement and has a large glass upper pane.

Sanborn maps indicate that as late as 1928 a three-story block was located on this site. It is not clear whether the present block incorporates the earlier building or whether it was totally replaced.

The Friendly Club of Concord met in rooms at 14 South Main Street after its incorporation in 1912. The building was then known as the Foster Block and was owned by Mrs. Clara Foster. From 1917 to 1924 the Co-Operative Grocery store was located at 10 South Main Street. The First National grocery store was located here from 1932 until it built a new building at 24 South Main Street (#49) in 1940. Endicott Furniture has been located here since 1939. The A & A Watch Shop was located here from 1950 until the 1980s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 53

53. Commercial Block, 8 South Main Street, c.1968. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The building at 8 South Main Street is a two-story, flat-roofed infill building which is just two bays wide and displays the treatments and decorative detailing of the building next door at 10-14 South Main Street. The first floor consists of a recessed modern entrance with metal-and-glass double doors capped by a transom. To the north are a pair of single-pane display windows. A wooden shake roof projects above the first floor openings and the second floor appears to have been faced with a new veneer of brick. Second floor openings include two pairs of 6/6 windows capped by pediments, with concrete sills and wooden shutters.

The present building was constructed in 1968, replacing a former three-story building which probably dated to the late 19th century. The former building which had most recently housed Dunlap Photo Service (and the A & P Tea Co. from 1920 until the late 1940s) was demolished in February 1968. Since that time the building has been occupied by various tenants including the Indian Head Bank (c.1975) and a clothing store, She of Concord (c.1985).

54. Aquilla Building, 2 South Main Street, 1894. Contributing building.

The Aquilla Building is believed to be the first structure in Concord to use an internal steel skeleton, a radical departure from the more traditional masonry-bearing wall system and an improvement which also allowed larger windows. The metal framing system is expressed in the steel signbands above the first and second floor openings and in the large, plate-glass windows on the second floor. The use of Cincinnati buff brick and terra cotta trimmings also contrasts with the predominantly red-brick buildings along Main Street.

The four-story building is located at the southwest corner of South Main and Pleasant Streets. The first floor storefronts are defined by piers and sills of Cleveland sandstone which outline single-pane display windows with transoms. The second floor openings are ordered by piers of buff brick with sandstone trimmings. On the South Main Street facade the three pairs of windows are separated by fluted pilasters and consist of single-pane windows with an adjacent 1/1 sash on the outer edge. Each window set is capped by a two-light transom and the tops of the single-pane windows are outlined by curved brackets in profile. The upper two stories of the building form a continuous unit with two-story, curved bay windows at the ends of the two facades and most of the remaining 1/1 windows set into two-story arches. The upper story windows are decorated by terra

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 54

cotta ornament. The corners of the building are quoined and a heavy copper cornice crowns the building. The west and south walls of the building are constructed of a common red brick.

This building was constructed in 1894 by the heirs of James H. Chase and was designed by Manchester architect, William Butterfield. The building was named "Acquilla" in honor of the first member of the Chase family to come to the United States. Other downtown properties owned by the Chase family include the Chase Block at 13-19 North Main Street (#69). Deed research indicates that the land under the Acquilla Building was leased from the estate of Franklin Evans. Evans purchased the lot of land from the South Congregational Church and retained ownership of the land until 1933 when it was finally sold to the Acquilla Company who had acquired the building from James H. Chase Associates in 1920.

The building was originally designed with three stores on the first floor, the second floor partitioned for offices and the third and the upper two stories each divided into three, five-room apartments. Until about 1970 the building was almost totally occupied by insurance company offices.

55. Optima Building, 7 Pleasant Street, 1900. Contributing building.

Built in 1900-1, the Optima Building is a four-story block with a red pressed brick facade. Brick quoins originally extended the height of the building but the first two stories of the facade have been covered with c.1940 green metal panels set within metal frames. The recessed center entrance is flanked by angled display windows with large plate glass windows in the front. The second story of the building is punctuated by three plate glass windows under a heavy copper cornice. The third floor of the facade is punctuated by three semicircular arches outlined by quoined brick pilasters with molded brick lintels with terra cotta trim and keystones. The abbreviated fourth story continues the quoining of the lower floor. In the central bay there is a granite stone reading "Optima". It is flanked on either side by a small square window flanked by two square brick panels. The facade is surmounted by a terra cotta dentil molding and a boldly projecting copper modillion cornice.

The lesser elevations are constructed of common brick and have 1/1 sash with rough granite sills and header brick lintels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 55

The Optima Building was constructed in 1900-1901 according to designs by architects Wheeler & Cunningham. Grocers Charles R. Schoolcraft & Son purchased the lot from the James R. Hill Harness Co. in July 1900. The building owners named the building after their Optima brand of flour and to reflect the claim of the store that their goods were the best. The name of the building appears in a granite slab at the top of the building and was originally also visible in the tiling at the entrance. The block with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 80 feet was publicized as one of the handsomest in town upon its completion. The walls were 20 inches thick on the first floor and 16 inches thick on the upper floors with every floor supported by steel beams. The building had an electric elevator at the rear and an open winding staircase. The interior finish was of North Carolina pine; the floor was birch. The interior walls were originally painted a faint green and the furniture was quartered oak. The second floor of the building included a "lounging apartment", billed as a new concept for a Concord shop, where patrons could rest from shopping and wait for the streetcar.

The Schoolcraft grocery store was only located in this building until about 1914 when it moved to 36 Pleasant Street (#59). The American Express office was located here briefly. In 1922 the building, still owned by Charles Schoolcraft, was damaged by a serious fire. At the time, the upper floors of the building were occupied by the A.P. Fitch Company as a laboratory in compounding "Fitchmul" and the lower floor was occupied by the Fashion Shop. The building was vacant in the early 1930s but by 1940 it was being used by the Capitol Furniture Company. The building served as a laundromat in the 1950s and was being used as storage in 1965. Today, the building is part of Endicott Furniture with the main entrance at 10 South Main Street (#52).

56. Commercial Building, 9-13 Pleasant Street, c.1885. Contributing building.

Constructed in the late 19th century for commercial use, 9-13 Pleasant Street is a two-story brick building capped by a flared mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a granite foundation. Historic maps indicate that the building is veneered.

The first floor of the building is divided into two storefronts. The eastern storefront retains a turn-of-the-century 2 x 2-light, wooden display window on the east side while the top of the front window has been covered with modern vertical boards with a scalloped lower edge. The west storefront contains a large plate glass window set in a metal frame adjacent to a recessed turn-of-the-century glass-and-panel door. At the center of the facade, a six-panel door leads upstairs. The upper level of the facade is punctuated by four 2/2 windows with exterior storm windows and wide surrounds that suggest that replacement windows have been inserted into earlier openings. The mansard roof is punctuated by a series of entablatured dormers and rising from the front edge of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 56

the roof is a wooden, three-part parapet. The central section projects slightly and is decorated by a raised grid with a window strip inserted. The two flanking sections of the parapet are sheathed in diagonal boards. Extending behind the main building is a two-story, gabled wing.

Based on inspection of Sanborn insurance maps it appears that the present building was constructed between 1884 and 1889 on the site of, and possibly incorporating, a small coffin shop. The 1889 map indicates that the building was then occupied by a plumber and a Chinese laundry with a broom manufacturer and undertaker located in small wings at the rear. By 1899 a harness maker, William Sleeper, was located in the east storefront. In 1914 both the harness maker and Chinese laundry were still here. Sam Wah's Chinese laundry was located at 13 Pleasant Street until the mid 1950s. The tenants of 9 Pleasant Street have changed frequently since the 1920s.

57. Star Theater, 15 Pleasant Street, 1915. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1915, the former Star Theater is a two-story building resting on a granite foundation with a yellow brick front. The facade is divided into three bays by two-story piers that extend beyond the flat roof to form a parapet. At the center of the building the recessed vestibule is tiled in small black, green and white tiles with a geometric pattern and a fret motif along the front edge. The central recessed entrance contains a wide, six-panel door with an open-topped pediment and fluted pilasters, all dating to the c.1950 renovations. On either side there is a separate multi-light door with multilight side panels and fluted surrounds. Flanking the center bay are two large multilight display windows. Punctuating the second story of the facade are three pairs of 6/6 windows with splayed granite lintels, granite sills and paneled shutters. A wrought iron railing is mounted over panel below the central pair of windows, which is inscribed "Star Building". Above the second floor windows there is brick corbelling and a projecting modillion cornice. The central bay is capped by a three-part parapet while the flanking sections consist of horizontal panels between piers.

The side elevations of the building are constructed of red brick with shallow piers and brick corbelling.

The Star Theater was constructed in 1915 on the site of a large livery stable which was later converted into an automobile garage operated by the Hall Brothers. The theater was erected at a cost of approximately \$50,000. The interior of the theater was finished in pink, gold, cream and gray with maroon draperies. The 1,200 seats were arranged in a semi-circle and E.J. Caron served

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 57

as the manager of the theater. The theater closed about 1952 and the building was converted into offices and commercial space.

58. Commercial Building, 19 Pleasant Street, c.1920. Contributing building.

This two-story commercial building was constructed between 1914 and 1928 at the rear of 1 South State Street (no longer extant). The flat-roofed building has a brick veneer. Facing Pleasant Street the storefront has a pair of large plate glass windows which are capped by a plain lintel and rest on concrete. The door to the west is recessed slightly and has a large glass with horizontal push bars. The second floor of the facade is lit by two 12/12 windows with wooden shutters. A plain wooden frieze is set just above the tops of the windows. The west elevation is fronted by brick steps with a pressure treated railing. A large billboard is mounted on the roof.

Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this building was constructed between 1914 and 1928. The first directory listing found for this property indicates that George Stavros was the proprietor of the Capital Fruit Company at 19 Pleasant Street in 1922. By 1924 Stavros is listed as operating a shoe repair shop and the building remained as such into the 1940s. The 1946 directory indicates the building was then occupied by Star Shoe Rebuilding and the Pleasant Grocery Store. Star Hot Dog is listed at 19 Pleasant Street from the 1950s into the 1970s.

59. Fowler Building West, 34-36 Pleasant Street, 1890-1. Contributing building.

Located at the northeast corner of Pleasant and North State Streets, the westernmost of the two Fowler Buildings is a three-story brick building with sandstone trim. Like its neighbor to the east, the Pleasant Street facade is divided nearly in half with four bays to the east and three bays to the west. The first floor storefronts facing Pleasant Street are defined by a total of nine brick piers; that in the center is double wide and the corner pier is freestanding. The area between most of the other piers has been filled in with brick above a granite sill. In each of these recesses there are semi-circular iron arches with circles in the upper corners. There are two display windows facing Pleasant Street with an entrance leading upstairs occupying the eastern bay.

The rectangular second floor window openings are set between sandstone beltcourses supplemented by an additional course of bricks set on edge (also visible next door at 26-32 Pleasant Street). The original windows have been replaced by anodized aluminum casement units with metal panels mounted above to fill the original space. The third floor openings are slightly shorter and are also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 58

set between sandstone beltcourses with a band of brick both above and below. The simple cornice consists of an additional course of brick set on edge between sandstone bands.

The upper floors of the North State Street (west) elevation consists of five windows in the center with a single opening on each outer edge. In addition to the corner storefront entrance, there are five iron arches on this elevation and a display window.

This corner building was constructed in 1890-1 for William P. Fowler under the supervision of contractor E.B. Hutchinson. By January 23, 1891 the work on the exterior was complete and the building was ready for plasterers. It appears that this building was built slightly later than the adjacent Fowler building to the east. The 1891-2 directory lists Fowler's Block as 26-30 Pleasant Street while the 1892-3 directory lists the address as 26-36 Pleasant Street.

The space at 34 Pleasant Street was occupied by a pharmacy for almost one hundred years. The pharmacy was initially operated by Baker & Knowlton, by the 1930s it was known as Nault's Pleasant Street Pharmacy with J. Albert Nault the proprietor. Cowley & Lyle, grocers, were listed at 36 Pleasant Street in the 1892 directory and there were offices on the second floor. The grocery store was operated under various names and was known as the Superior Market c.1930. The space was later used briefly by a florist and by the Concord Cooperative Bank.

60. Fowler Building East, 26-32 Pleasant Street, c.1890. Contributing building.

This three-story brick block was constructed in 1890 in conjunction with the building to the west but is visually distinct. The building is divided into two unequal sections with the west portion measuring four bays wide and the three-bay section to the east projecting slightly. Nothing remains of the original first floor storefronts; the area has been largely bricked-in leaving two storefronts with anodized metal display windows resting on a brick wall and a recessed entry leading upstairs. On the second story the original 1/1 windows are set in rectangular openings between sandstone beltcourses with a course of recessed bricks set on edge above the windows. The windows of the eastern section are slightly wider. The third floor openings are arched and contain 1/1 sash. The windows are flanked by brick piers with sandstone capitals. The third floor window sill consists of an continuous entablature molding with a course of brick set on edge below. The upper windows are outlined by arches of soldier brick with a row of widely-spaced header brick and a continuous course of header brick above. At the top of the building, the decorative brick cornice includes bricks set on edge, a diaper pattern and corbels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 59

This building was built for W.P. Fowler about 1890, either slightly earlier or the same time as the building to the west which newspapers indicate was under construction in October 1890. W.P. Fowler is best known for presenting the City of Concord with its first public library, constructed at the corner of School and State Streets in 1888.

For nearly its entire existence, the storefront at 26 Pleasant Street contained a furniture store. The store was initially operated by Hoffman A. Macdonald. In 1901 the George L. Lincoln Co. took over the space. Born in Concord in 1859, Lincoln had a small business on Spring Street before moving to Pleasant Street. Mr. Lincoln managed the store until his retirement in 1921 and took an active interest in the store up to his death in 1936. Over the years Lincoln's gradually acquired the upper floors of the building. A modern front was installed at 26 Pleasant Street in 1920. Later the remainder of 28 Pleasant Street was taken over and remodeled and modernized with a tiled storefront that was unveiled in August 1940. An elevator was installed in 1947 and the same year the Toof Laundry was purchased for a warehouse. The store was later managed by Ernest Chase and by Melvin Chase. Lincoln Furniture remained here into the 1970s.

The storefront at 28 Pleasant Street contained a store selling teas and coffees in the late 19th century, known as the Centennial American Tea Co. and operated by Morrill C. Osgood. By 1902, florist Frank A. Main was located here and remained in the space until about 1920. The storefront has had a variety of tenants since that time.

61. Odd Fellows Building, 18-24 Pleasant Street, 1888. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1888, the Odd Fellows Building is an excellent example of late 19th century architecture displaying elements of both the Queen Anne and Romanesque styles. In addition to the decoratively-rich facade, the building is notable for its well-preserved storefronts. Unfortunately, the building has been reduced in height by the loss of its original crenelated parapet with projecting minarets and steep central gable. This alteration occurred sometime before 1942.

The four-story building is constructed of Philadelphia red brick with granite trimmings. The first floor is divided into three storefronts with an offcenter entrance leading to the upstairs. The storefronts are ordered by chamfered cast iron posts with curved brackets at the top. The large plate glass windows are set above recessed panel bulkheads. Some of the transom lights have been covered with boards. One of the storefronts retains its original wood-and-glass door with a recessed panel surround. The upstairs entrance is emphasized by a brick arch with granite keystone surmounted by a large granite block with "I.O.O.F" in large raised letters and decorated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 60

by foliate details and a bead-and-reel molding. Framing the entrance and separating the individual storefronts are large brick piers with rounded corners set on granite bases with capitals embellished by a frieze of three raised discs and topped by a square brick pier with granite cap. The second floor openings consist of ten 1/1 replacement windows, bordered by plain granite beltcourses at the top and bottom.

Corresponding to the location of the Odd Fellows' Hall, the upper windows are two-stories in height and consist of slender, arched openings filled with multilight stained glass depicting animals and fraternal symbols although the lower sections have been covered with boards. The springblocks of the arches are accented by granite blocks with raised circular medallions that match those on the first floor piers. Near the center of the hall front is a large copper oriel window with curved glass. The three faces depict the emblems of the first, second and third degrees of the fraternal organization in colored glass. The intent of the windows was to allow the correct face to be lit each lodge night, showing the degree that was to be conferred.

Above the arcade of windows is a corbel course broken by four circular minarets with granite finial bases embellished by foliate details. Between the two central minarets is a granite tablet with raised letters reading "A.D. 1888". The tops of the minarets, crenelation and gable have been removed.

The cornerstone of the Odd Fellows' Building was laid on November 22, 1888. The building was constructed on the site of the Petiengill Place, owned by Roger Dodge of Manchester and acquired in 1886 at a cost of \$7,000. In 1888 the building on the site was sold to George Theobald.

The architect for the Odd Fellows' Building was Edward Dow who was also engaged to superintend the construction of the building. The contractor for the building was Peter Webster and construction began in earnest in the spring of 1889. According to a newspaper account written in 1890, Dow's partner, A.E. Bodwell, an Odd Fellow was responsible for the plan of the facade. The building was completed at a cost of \$45,000.

The storefront at 18 Pleasant Street was occupied for many years by various undertakers including George Waters in the late 1890s and Kendall & Foster in the early 20th century. During the same time period 22 Pleasant Street was occupied by a boot & shoe store; the proprietors included Marden & Co. and later J.C. French & Son. The space at 24 Pleasant Street originally contained Baker & Bailey's grocery store and by 1930 was occupied by Tenney Coal which remained here until about 1960.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 61

The building was sold by the Concord Odd Fellows Hall Association to John B. Nelson and Burton Nault in 1969, reserving the right to lease the second floor.

62. Warehouse, 9-11 Odd Fellows Avenue, c.1880. Contributing building.

Now facing the Bicentennial Square pedestrian mall, the three-story brick building at 9-11 Odd Fellows Avenue is a former warehouse building constructed c.1880. On the east elevation of the building the former first floor storefront has been completely reconstructed with solid brick and is capped by the original rough-faced belt course above the first floor. Projecting from the upper level are two, two-story, three-sided oriel windows. Below the 1/1 windows there are recessed panels and at the top of each bay window there is a projecting cornice with dentil course. At the top of this elevation is a projecting metal cornice. Both the north and south side elevations feature a continuous corbel course. The south side measures eight bays deep and is punctuated by segmentally-arched openings containing new 1/1 windows with stone sills and brick lintels. A recessed addition a single bay deep is located to the north of the building.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this building was constructed as a masons' and builders' warehouse between 1879 and 1884, probably as part of the Kimball & Danforth sawing and planing mill. By 1914 the building contained a pool room. In 1922 the Boston Fruit Co. took over the building and remained here until the mid 1950s. The Sullivan News Agency was later located here. The building now serves as offices.

63. Building, 7 Odd Fellows Avenue, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed about 1980, this well-designed brick infill building is three stories in height with a three-sided projection facing Bicentennial Square. Concrete bands extend across the facade above the first floor and basement. Fenestration includes single pane bronze windows on the lower levels with 1/1 windows on the second story, capped by concrete lintels. At the top of the three-sided bay are three round windows. A set of concrete stairs lead to entrance on the north side of the building. The rear elevation, visible from North State Street, is stuccoed.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 62

64. McShane's Block, 1-5 Odd Fellows Avenue, c.1895. Contributing building.

McShane's Block is a three-story brick block which fronts Odd Fellows Avenue, now Bicentennial Square. The first floor of the facade is ordered by eight brick piers and the original storefront fenestration has been replaced by single pane, smoked glass with brick filling the space above. There are also three modern glass doors, two of which are set above granite steps corresponding to the original entrances. The first floor is capped by a granite belt course. The upper two floors of the facade is punctuated by seven modern 1/1 windows with granite sills and lintels. Between the second and third stories there is a granite table with raised letters set above a hammered background and reading "McShane's Block". The brick cornice is embellished by dentils and recessed horizontal brick panels. On the lesser elevations the segmental openings are capped by brick lintels and have stone sills.

This block was constructed by James McShane, a horseshoer, between 1893 and 1899, behind the block he constructed at 9-17 Warren Street in 1886. The building is located on the site of some earlier blacksmith buildings. The 1899 Sanborn map shows that the building was then divided into two sections, half containing McShane's blacksmith shop and the other half, a restaurant. By 1906 wholesale liquors were being sold in the southern storefront with a saloon to the north. In 1928 the tenants included a piano tuner and Arthur Brown's window shade factory. The latter remained here into the 1950s.

65. Building, 5 Market Lane, c.1880. Contributing building.

This three-story, utilitarian, painted brick building is located behind the former site of the Masonic Temple on Pleasant Street. The building is somewhat irregular in plan and is oriented with its longest elevation, measuring seven to eight bays wide, facing west. The predominant window form is a modern 1/1 sash with a lintel formed by two courses of header brick, a granite sill and shutters. The north side of the building measures four or five bays wide. A concrete block tower is located at the northeast corner of the building and the adjacent corner entrance has brick steps, Roman Doric columns with a stick balustrade and a beadboard ceiling. On the elevation facing Pleasant Street all of the 1/1 windows have brick sills and were inserted after the Masonic Temple burned in 1962, exposing what had formerly been a common wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 63

This building was originally constructed in the late 19th century as part of the Whittenmore & Kimball sawing and planing mill. The saw mill was later operated by Kimball & Danforth and then by Kimball, Danforth & Forrest. In 1899 the first two floors were serving as meeting halls for the G.A.R. while the third floor was used for tent making. By 1906 the G.A.R. had moved out but tents were still being made on the upper level. The Reed Steam Laundry began utilizing the building prior to 1914 and was still here in 1928.

66. Rumford Realty Commercial Building, 1-3 North Main Street, 1964. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located on the site of the Masonic Temple, 1-3 North Main Street is a single-story steel-framed, brick veneered building with two identical storefronts facing Main Street. Both storefronts have three-pane display windows set above a low concrete base and at an angle. The entrances consist of double glass and metal doors. The east end of the Pleasant Street elevation has a brick veneer with a grid of blue and gray porcelain panels to the west. There are three storefronts facing Pleasant Street.

This single-story commercial building was constructed in 1964 on the site of the Masonic Block which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1962. The building was constructed for Rumford Realty and designed by Concord architect Guy K.C. Wilson. The Princess Shop has occupied the corner storefront nearly since the building's construction.

67. Commercial Building, 5-9 North Main Street, c.1957. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This two-story modern building was constructed on the site formerly occupied by the Concord Public Market. The second story facade consists of a metal grid filled with horizontal panels and panes of green glass. On the lower level there are two storefronts of unequal size with angled display windows set on brick; that in the center is cantilevered.

This building was constructed or remodeled in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The initial tenants were Edson C. Eastman and Carroll's Cut Rate. The property was owned by William and Barbara Lee from 1956 until 1979 when it was purchased by the present owner, Alan Cohen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 64

68. Building, 11 North Main Street, c.1990 . Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed about 1990, this well-designed infill building echoes the detailing of the Chase Block to the north. The three-story brick building is three bays wide and is separated from the Chase Block by a narrow width of concrete. The windows consist of 9/1 sash with sandstone lintels. There are recessed brick panels between the second and third stories. The building is topped by continuous brick corbelling, based on the original cornice work on the Chase Block, but which has been removed.

The building was designed by Burt Thomas.

69. Chase Block, 13-19 North Main Street, 1887. Contributing building.

Built in 1887, the Chase Block shows the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque style although its ornament, especially at the cornice, is somewhat reduced from its original appearance. The three-story brick block is divided into four bays with most of the bays containing sets of three 9/1 replacement windows. The exception are the two centrally-positioned semicircular arches on the third floor. The windows in the outer two bays have rough sandstone sills and lintels on the second floor and sandstone sills and flat splayed brick lintels on the third. There is a set of three square panels, recessed three times, between the stories. On the central two bays the area between the stories consists of square sandstone blocks in a grid pattern. In the arched openings there are a pair of 9/1 windows with a smaller 9/1 on each side, partially cut off by the molding. The wooden infill decoration includes unusual raised circular knobs.

The building retains a three-part parapet top with a central sandstone tablet which reads "Chase" in stylized lettering. Originally the cornice of the building was embellished by continuous brick corbelling set between low, sandstone-topped piers. Above the corbelling the central part of the parapet had recessed panels flanking the central tablet which was topped by a curved piece.

The original storefronts no longer survive and the center of the building has been opened to form a plaza. The storefront treatments are modern but evocative of the original 19th century historic storefront with large display windows with smaller transom lights above and paneled bulkheads below. The display windows are separated by sandstone-like columns of concrete with brownstone curved caps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 65

The Chase Block was constructed in 1887 for James H. Chase. It was designed by architect F.W. Stickney of Lowell; the contractor was E.B. Hutchinson. The building was preceded on the site by stores built in 1859 after a fire the same year. The first floor was divided into four storefronts with the south store and the annex below counting as one. The second floor consisted of a large hall measuring about 24 by 24' and several offices. The third floor contained a hall measuring 72' x 40' and a banquet hall 36' x 29'. The extensive frescoing was the work of H.C. Aiken of Boston.

A minor fire occurred in the block in 1888 at which time the building contained C.H. Martin's drug store (11 N. Main); George Moore's boot and shoe store (13 N. Main); James R. H. Davis' fruit and confectionery store (17 N. Main) and D.E. Clarke & Son, dry goods with offices on the second floor. The drug store at 11 N. Main Street was later operated by D.C. Woodman and remained here until the 1930s. Puritan Candy and later the Puritan Restaurant occupied portions of the first floor from the 1930s until the 1970s.

Photographer W.G.C. Kimball had a studio on the second floor of the building from the construction of the building until at least 1900. A separate but connected building to the west of the main block (no longer extant) functioned as a photo gallery. The Kimball Studio was established by William H. Kimball in 1849 who produced daguerreotypes. W.G.C. Kimball became proprietor in 1868 and was succeeded by his son Richard H. Kimball, until his death in 1909. The studio was still in business in 1915. The third floor public hall, Chase's Hall, was used by various groups over the years. The Knights of Malta met here in the 1910s and in the 1920s and 30s the hall was occupied by the Concord Business College.

The property was owned by James H. Chase and James H. Chase Associates until 1928 when it was transferred to the Chase Realty Co. who continued to own it until 1963. The property was purchased by Soterio and James Saggiotes in 1963 and sold to Monadnock Realty in 1984.

70. Morrill & Silsby Building, 21 North Main Street, 1860. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Originally echoing much of the detailing of the adjacent Central Block (#71), this narrow, four-story block was extensively altered c.1940. Today only the cornice and massing survive to suggest the original 1860 date of construction. The building has been faced with concrete tiles and all of the original fenestration removed, replaced by large single-pane display windows which are angled and bands of smaller windows on the upper floors. At the top of the building there are brick and sandstone brackets with a beaded molding centered on the front face.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 66

This building was constructed in 1860 in conjunction with the Central Block and on part of the site where the Odd Fellows building had burned a year earlier. Morrill & Silsby, printers, binders and stationers, and its successor G.H.H. Silsby & Son, occupied the building from its construction until about 1887. In 1884 the stationery shop was on the first floor, the bindery was on the second floor, printing on the third and storage on the fourth.

The firm of Morrill & Silsby originated in the 1830s. After apprenticing as a bookbinder, Luther Morrill formed a partnership with Lucius Morrill and later George H.H. Silsby was added as an additional partner. In the 1830s the firm specialized in printing Bibles but in 1841 entered the field of general printing and remained in business for over sixty years. After Morrill's death in 1880, the firm was renamed G.H. H. Silsby & Son.

In the late 1880s and early 1890s a bank was located on the first floor with the telegraph exchange on the second floor. The Grand Union Tea Company was located at 23 North Main Street in 1899 and remained here until at least 1914, at which time a printing office was located upstairs. Sterling Lunch was located here from the late 1920s into the 1940s. David Heller Co., a clothing store, was located here from about 1950 into the 1980s. The building has been owned by the Manus family since 1931.

71. Central Block, 23-35 North Main Street, 1860. Contributing building.

Located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and Warren Street, the Central Block is a three-story brick block which retains much of its Italianate-style detailing. Most of the first floor storefronts display cast iron supports with chamfered corners and raised panels on their front face. The posts support brick arches which are filled with later leaded glass transoms that replace the original arched window openings containing a pair of arched sash with a circle at the top. As a result of c.1960 renovations, the southern storefront was covered with stucco c.1970 although its cast iron supports are still visible underneath. The storefront at 31 North Main Street was altered c.1900 and is notable for retaining Luxfer prism glass in the transom area above the angled display windows.

Above the first floor level, the facade is divided into four quarters two sections by a central beltcourse below the third story windows and shallow brick piers that rise the height of the building and are capped by large terra cotta brackets. The original second floor windows consisted of identical round-arched openings with heavy hood molds and a decorative sash consisting of a 2/2 sash with a circular mullion at the top. These were replaced in the early 20th century by a mix of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown-Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 67

individual 4/4 windows, paired 6/6 sash and two four-part windows consisting of a pair of 6/6 sash flanked by 4/4's. All of the second floor windows are capped by steel beams. The third floor retains its original windows containing narrow 4/4 sash set into segmental openings with heavy hood molds embellished by keystones and stops. The decorative ornament at the top of the building includes a brick arcade with terra cotta pendants, a row of recessed diamonds and a heavy bracketed cornice.

The first floor of the Warren Street elevation is punctuated by random openings with granite sills and lintels. The second floor windows consist of six 6/6 windows with granite sills and lintels with narrow 4/4 windows set into segmental openings with brick lintels and stone sills on the third floor.

The Central Block was constructed in 1860 after a fire on September 10, 1859 destroyed the previous Odd Fellows building on this site. The building was erected by Brackett L. Johnson, Seth K. Jones, E.G. Moore and Morrill & Silsby (see #70). The building was constructed with offices on the second floor and two halls above, one to be utilized by the Odd Fellows. The northernmost storefront was initially occupied by Henry B. Foster's pharmacy. Foster was the inventor of "Sticky Fly Paper". A drug store continued to occupy this corner until the turn-of-the-century. In 1890 W.K. Day's musical goods and Chase's Art and Stationery Store were located at 25 North Main Street while the storefront at 29 North Main Street was occupied by C.M. Boynton's dry goods store (since 1881). The storefront at 31 North Main Street was occupied by an ice cream and dining room until about 1900. First established here in 1862 it was operated various proprietors including A.W. Gale and D.M. Camp. The southernmost storefront contained a jewelry store for much of its existence beginning with N.C. Nelson & Co. about 1898. The Howard Street Clock in front of the building was placed here by Nelson & Co. for advertising purposes. The jewelry store was taken over by W.L. Fickett & Co. before 1950. The remaining storefront had various occupants prior to 1900 including a dry goods store and a bank. It was used as an office in the early 20th century and has been home to Concord Camera since the 1940s. An optician has occupied the corner storefront since about 1910.

As originally constructed, the top floor of the building was divided into two meeting halls. The northern half was used by the Odd Fellows from the construction of the building until about 1890 when it was taken over by the Red Men. In 1914 it was referred to as Pilgrim Hall. The southern hall was initially called Central Hall. The Knights of Pythias started using the space before 1879 and remained here until at least 1915. One of the halls contained the Capital Grange in the 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 68

71A. Street Clock, c.1890. Contributing object.

In front of the Central Block is a c.1890 street clock supported by a fluted Corinthian column resting on a four-sided base. It was manufactured by the Howard Clock Co. and was placed here by N.C. Nelson & Co. for advertising purposes.

72. Police Station, 3-5 Warren Street, 1890. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1890, the former Concord Police Station is a two-story brick building with a foundation and trim of rock-faced granite. The style of the building with its arched openings is somewhat Richardsonian Romanesque in its inspiration. The original building is the section to the east, measuring six bays across. On the first floor of the Warren Street facade entrances are located in the third and sixth bays, emphasized by lintels comprised of seven stone voussoirs which rise from the belt course. The offcenter entrance has been filled with a single-pane window and is fronted by a brick planter. Fronted by granite steps, the other entrance has been fitted with a glass and anodized metal door above granite steps. The first floor windows are set between two granite beltcourses; that at the top is somewhat wider. The original windows have been replaced by modern 1/1 sash with stained glass transoms. The second floor facade windows consist of modern 1/1 sash with clear, semi-circular transoms. The round arched stone lintels are linked by yet another granite belt course. Above the windows there is a projecting metal cornice with a cyma reversa profile. It is topped by a brick parapet with raised brick squares and a central granite panel with raised letters reading "Police Station". Above the stone panel is a low pediment with sunburst decoration. A series of four balled stone finials rise from the front of the roof.

The addition to the west was constructed in 1915 and echoes the detailing of the original building. It is recessed slightly from the facade of the adjacent structure. The three garage bays facing Warren Street are separated by brick piers and capped by steel beams. All of the beltcourses including the wide course above the garage openings and the more narrow course at the base of the second floor openings are aligned with those on the original building, as are the arched lintels over the second floor window, and the cornice. The inside of the former garage has been converted to a covered outdoor plaza. The tiled mural on the west wall was designed by David M. Carroll and created by potter Dwight Graves.

The Police Station was constructed in 1890 on a site occupied for many years by the old lock-up. The building was designed by Concord architects Edward Dow and Albert E. Bodwell. E.B. Hutchinson served as general contractor and the subcontractors included A.C. Ferrin, brickwork;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 69

George Goodhue, piping; Joel & Son of Lowell, cellwork; Granite Railway Company, granite work; Munns & Paige, steam heating; W.J. Fernald, furniture and J.M. Stewart & Sons, curtains. As originally constructed, one of the two entrances led into the court room and ward room, while the other led into a hall and public office. Adjacent to the hall was the city marshal's private office which included an oak roll top desk and chairs. At the rear of the building were the guard room and an officers' hall. A court room 36 x 29 1/2 feet was located on the second floor. The prison extending to the rear included sixteen cells, twelve of which were 5 x 8 feet with the remaining 8 x 8 feet.

In 1915 a two-story addition was constructed to the west of the original building, consisting of a garage with hall above. Plans for the addition were completed by the City Public Works Department. The Hutchinson Building Co. of Concord served as contractor for the addition which cost about \$4,800.

The building was used by the City until 1975 when a new police facility was built. The old Police Station was sold by the City of Concord to Bicentennial Properties in 1977 and was renovated for use as a restaurant in which former jail cells offer intimate dining. The adjacent Bicentennial Square was developed into an open urban space in the late 1970s. The tiled mural on the west wall of the building was unveiled June 2, 1984 by Governor John Sununu and dedicated on December 31, 1984 by Mayor Coeyman to the memory of New Hampshire poet and educator, Joshua Norton. It was funded in part by a NEA grant.

73. Bicentennial Square, 1976. Noncontributing site (due to age).

The former alley area behind North Main Street between Warren and Pleasant Streets was developed into a pedestrian plaza in 1976. The area is paved with brick and there is a sheltered canopy supported by metal posts with bubble tops of plastic behind the Chase Block. There is a change of grade upward to the west reflected in a series of long concrete steps. The fountain near the center of the plaza is enclosed by low brick walls.

74. McShane Block, 9-17 Warren Street, 1886. Contributing building.

The McShane Block is a Queen Anne-style brick commercial building which is notable for the integrity of its first floor storefronts. The facade of the three-story brick block is ordered by six brick piers running the height of the building and separating it into three sections which are each three-bays wide, separated by two bays which are each a single bay wide. The three first floor

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 70

storefronts all have cast iron supports and granite lintels. Each storefront has a recessed entrance containing a central set of wood-and-glass double doors flanked by large glass display windows. Above the entrance the transoms consist primarily of Queen Anne-style panels consisting of a border of multi-colored panes of glass around a large single pane. Most of the shop windows retain their glass transoms although in one case the glass has been replaced by wooden panels. The bulkhead area under the windows consists of either louvered or plain panels. The doors leading to the upstairs have been replaced by modern metal and glass doors.

Above the first floor storefronts there is a single course of decorative brick consisting of header bricks laid on end. The second floor windows consist of wooden 2/2 sash with exterior storm windows, granite sills and lintels. The taller third story windows were replaced c.1985 by modern triple-hung units. Aligned with the tops of the brick piers is a corbel course of brick above which are three graduated courses of brick and a decorative band of recessed vertical lines below a projecting wooden cornice.

This brick block was constructed for James E. McShane in 1886 and remained in the McShane family until 1948. It was built on the site of an older two-story dwelling. The masons for the building were Ordway & Ferrin who had just completed the brick work on the outside of the Concord Railroad roundhouse at Nashua. Peter Webster was responsible for the carpentry work. A contemporary newspaper account commented that the block was "one of the best built structures in the city, and is a credit to the owner and builders" (*Monitor*, 11/30/1886). The 83 x 50 foot building was constructed with three stores on the ground floor, two tenements on the second and an upper hall which was occupied by the G.A.R. Post.

The 1889 Sanborn insurance map indicates that 9 Warren Street was then occupied by a plumber with a saloon at 13 Warren Street and a grocer at 17 Warren. Established in 1872, Henry Sturtevant and his son, Arthur, opened a grocery store about 1886 at 17 Warren Street. The store remained here until 1901. Harnessmaker Charles J. Pelissier had a shop at 9 Warren Street as early as 1895 and Pelissier's Luggage Store was still occupying the space in the 1960s. Charles Pelissier's harness shop was founded about 1882. He was granted a Canadian patent for the invention of a harness-making machine and in time Pelissier's became the largest harness shop in the east. In later years the business repaired saddles and produced a variety of leather products including halters for farm animals and canvas and leather mailbags for Rumford Press.

The storefront at 13 Warren Street was occupied by a meat market/grocery store operated by C.H. Dudley in the early 20th century. The Granite State Candy Shop has been located at 13 Warren Street since 1927. The business was founded by Peter Bart who came to Lawrence, Massachusetts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 71

from Greece in 1925. George Bart took over his father's candy business in 1957. Today, the shop is run by his grandsons, Mike and Jeff Bart. The building was purchased by George and Constantine Bart in 1957.

The center storefront was occupied by a clothing store in 1914 and a wallpaper and paint store by 1928 while an undertaker was located in the end storefront in 1914. Minnie McShane was still living in an upstairs apartment at 11 Warren Street into the 1940s. Tenants at 15 Warren Street have included J.S. Round Co., jewelers in the 1930s and 40s and a beauty salon in the 1950s and 60s. The space at 17 Warren Street has been used as an annex to the adjacent candy store and from about 1950 into the 1970s housed Atlas Press.

The upstairs hall until was later occupied by other fraternal organizations. In the early 20th century directories refer to this as Capital Hall. In later years the space was rented out to artists for studio space. In 1984 the third floor was converted to offices and apartments.

75. Commercial Building, 32 Warren Street, c.1830/c.1950. Contributing building.

The building at 32 Warren Street is a 2 1/2-story, Greek Revival-style residence which was converted to commercial use in the early 20th century. The building is oriented with its pediment-front to the street. Resting on a brick foundation, the vinyl-sided building is outlined by simple cornerboards and a plain watertable. The sidehall entrance is fronted by a modern brick stoop. The entablature entrance was altered at the turn-of-the-century to contain two glass-and-panel doors. Adjacent to the entrance is a large display window. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by three 2/2 windows with a single window in the attic. On the lower level a door and 2/2 window have been cut into the brick foundation. The west elevation of the building nearly touches the adjacent brick block. A rear wing is offset to the northeast.

To the east of the older house is a c.1950 single-story infill storefront consisting of a large angled display window with an aluminum surround. The adjacent support is covered with blue glass. Next to this is an additional, later, single-story storefront with a wood-and-glass door flanked by multi-paned display windows. The area above the windows is covered with "Permastone".

This Greek Revival-style dwelling was probably originally constructed c.1840 and remained a residence until the early 20th century. The 1868 map indicates that the property was then owned by Palmer. Directories indicate that Dudley Palmer was living here in 1860 and was still here in 1874. In 1887 Clara R. Lyon sold the property to James D. Perkins for \$3,000. J.D. Perkins lived

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 72

here and also operated his drying and cleansing business from the building. Perkins moved to Manchester in 1900 but the space was taken over by a series of other dyers including Charles Currier in 1900, Samuel Elliot in 1906 and the Concord Dye House operated by Perley Holmes in 1913. The Perkins family continued to own the property until 1917. The 1906 Sanborn map indicates that the building then contained a dye house and a barber, Wilfred Cote. In 1914 the front building was occupied by a barber, Frank Jutras, while the rear ell was still being used as a dye house.

Philip and Mary Picard purchased the property in 1917 and it apparently ceased being used as a dye house. In 1928 the rear building was used as a dwelling and the main house contained a store. The Apple Tree Book Shop was established at 32 Warren Street in 1928 while Arthur Elwood had a barber shop at 32 1/2 Warren Street.

Mary Picard's heir, Josephine Comolli, sold the property in 1933 and the infill building to the east was probably constructed sometime after that. In 1940 the Apple Tree was still located here but there are also listings for both 32A and 32B, occupied by a barber shop and Reliable Wiring, respectively. In 1961 Ayers Travel had moved into the space vacated by the Apple Tree and there are listings for 30A - Joe King's Shoe Shop; 32A - Davis Drug. In 1970 Joe King's Shoe Shop and Snap Shot were both listed at 30A while the Doll House Boutique occupied 32 Warren Street.

76. Commercial Building, 26-30 Warren Street, by 1874. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

This building has been so altered over the years that its original features are no longer discernible. Originally two-stories in height with a flat roof, the building has seen the addition of another two levels under a dormered gable roof in recent years. The upper story of the facade and side gables are sheathed in wood shingles with a brick side wall on the west end. The projecting storefront addition also has a brick veneer. Four of the arched storefront openings are filled with 2 x 2-light windows; the other is a recessed entry leading upstairs with a tiled vestibule. The two remaining first floor openings contain a four-panel door with the upper two panels glazed.

The second floor of the facade is five bays wide with a pair of windows at the center. The openings contain 1/1 replacement sash. The openings punctuating the brick side walls are segmentally arched. All of the remaining windows are also 1/1 of varying sizes. Projecting from the front slope of the roof are twin pediment dormers spanned by a shed dormer.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 73

Extending behind the former dwelling is a four-story addition constructed of rusticated concrete block and constructed between 1906 and 1914. A large exterior staircase dominates the rear elevation.

Parts of this building appear to date to the mid 19th century. The 1868 map shows that in that year half of the building was owned by D. Taylor while the other half was owned by J. Marston although there are no directory listings that corroborate this. In 1873 deeds indicate that Moulton Marston sold the property to Sarah Dustin. Members of the Dustin family continued to own the property until 1937. The earliest Sanborn map available for the City of Concord indicates that in 1874 there was a two-story dwelling on this site. By 1879 the building was at least partially in commercial use and included a saddlery. By 1884 the dwelling incorporated first floor commercial space for a confectioner (Mrs. C.F. Welcome) and saddler. In 1899 the storefronts were occupied by a shoemaker (Hyman Livingston) and a meat market (E.T. Morrison) and the map indicates that the building had been veneered. Between 1906 and 1914 the concrete block rear addition had been constructed, containing approximately twelve apartments. A shoe repair shop continued to occupy the space at 26 Warren Street into the 1940s - operated by Martin Hayes in the 1930s and Paul Fontaine in the 1940s. The Phenix Market sold meats and produce at 30 Warren Street until the 1940s. During the early 20th century the building was known as the Dustin Block. It was sold by the estate of Cyrus F. Dustin to Harry Alexander and Joseph Vallier in 1937.

George Elliott's jewelry store was established in 1924 and moved into 26 Warren Street before 1950. In 1991 Elliott's grandson took over the family business and enlarged the store. The occupants of the other space have included Seaman's Electric Shop and Dorothy Bailey's women's clothing store which opened at 30 Warren Street on May 15, 1953 and was still here in 1970. In 1953 the wooden street awning in front of the building was removed. It was reportedly the last wooden street awning in Concord.

77. Commercial Building, 22 Warren Street, by 1874. Contributing building.

This two-story brick block appears to date to the mid-to-late 19th century although it has been extensively renovated in recent years. The first floor storefront is a product of the 20th century and consists of three broad arches, that in the center recessed and containing the entrance. Flanking the entrance are angled display cases set above brick with large plate glass windows. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by four modern 6/6 windows with concrete sills. Capping the building is a simple projecting cornice consisting of two large brackets on the end with two

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 74

pairs of thinner brackets spaced between. All of the brackets are set above a horizontal wooden rail.

The east elevation reveals the slant of the roof and is punctuated by two first floor windows and eight windows on the upper floor, all containing a modern 6/6 sash set into a segmental opening. At the rear of the elevation is a "Colonial"-style porch with thin fluted posts. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the rear elevation and breaks through the projecting cornice.

This building appears to date to the mid-to-late 19th century. It is depicted on the earliest, 1874, Sanborn map of Concord at which time a picture framer and paint shop occupied the first floor with a harnessmaker and organ maker on the second floor. By 1879 the upstairs was vacant and a laundry was located on the first floor. In the late 19th century the building was fronted by a single-story porch, as were many of the downtown commercial structures. Maps also note the building as being veneered.

The telephone exchange was located here in 1884 in addition to the laundry. By 1899 the building contained a furniture store. On November 2, 1901, H.C. Sturtevant & So. opened a new grocery store at 22 Warren Street. The business was established in 1872 and was located across the street at 17 Warren Street (#74) from 1886 until 1901. The store was still located at 22 Warren Street in the late 1920s. In the early 20th century a printing office was located upstairs. The Derby Jewelry Co. was located here briefly in the early 1930s.

In 1933 the property was sold to the New Hampshire Bible Society who continued to own the building until 1996. A religious book store occupied the storefront beginning in the 1930s. This was later taken over by the Apple Tree Book Shop. The Apple Tree had been founded by Margaret Owen and it was initially located at 32 Warren Street (#75) in a small basement room. It was later sold to Robert St. John, Mary Barnes Hopkins, Whitman Levensaler and then to Austin McKay who moved it to 22 Warren Street in the 1950s.

78. Concord Savings Bank/Concord National Bank, 43 North Main Street, 1957-8/alterd 1988. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern bank building was constructed on this site in 1957-8, taking the place of the National State Capital Bank, an impressive three-story brick building with corner tower, constructed in 1880 and demolished in 1956. The 1958 building was covered in blue metal panels. Today, both the main facade and Warren Street elevations are overlaid by a chrome grid filled with red tiles and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 75

smoked glass single pane windows. The corner treatment, consisting of a brick veneer laid with a red mortar, is part of the 1988 alterations. At the northern end of the facade a two-story section of polished granite defines the separate entrance to McQuade's storefront.

When opened to the public on December 29, 1958 the new bank was hailed as the first in the city to offer drive-in banking and walk-up tellers. The building underwent a major renovation in 1988, resulting in its present appearance.

79. Concord National Bank, 47 North Main Street, 1808/alt. 1869. Contributing building.

Originally constructed in 1808, this building is credited as being the oldest brick block on Main Street. The former Concord National Bank at 47 North Main Street was originally two stories in height with a third story and Italianate-style details added in 1869. The first floor storefront has undergone at least four major renovations and all that appears to remain of its early period is the stone pier on the north end. In its present appearance the storefront is fronted by an arcade of four Tuscan columns which were probably added c.1980. The semi-circular arches are echoed by a raised molding ending in a jigsawn wood detail and five-sided stop above each column. Behind the arcade is a c.1960 storefront consisting of a chrome grid with large display windows set above black panels. The round arched molds over the second floor windows are reproductions of the lintels which were added to the building in 1869. The hood molds rest on simple three-sided jigsawn brackets. Still visible behind the lintels are the steel beams that were inserted in 1937 when the four arched windows were converted to two large picture windows. Replacement 1/1 windows have been inserted under the hoods. The third floor openings are segmentally arched with more decorative heavy lintels displaying a foliate molding on the underside of the arch and ending in Corinthian stops. The projecting cornice consists of five brackets with a row of raised knobs centered on the front face of each. The area between the brackets has been painted and there is a dentil course under the eaves.

The first banking institution in the city, the Concord Bank was incorporated in 1806. In the late 19th century two different banks shared quarters in the building with the First National Bank, organized in 1864, occupying the first floor and the Union Guaranty Savings Bank, incorporated in 1887, located on the second floor. At the rear of the building a two-story ell contained a machine shop school.

By 1893 the first floor had been subdivided to accommodate a barber and tobacconist, while a plumber/photographer was located in the rear building. A tailor was located here in 1899,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 76

followed by a jewelry store in 1906 with a cigar factory at the rear. An optician occupied the space as early as 1914 and into the 1940s. In the mid 20th century this was known as the Dexter Building. The Princess Shop was located here in the 1950s. In 1937 a Moderne-style granite front was added to the storefront and the second story windows were replaced with larger plate glass windows. Additional alterations were made in 1945 and 1958 and in 1966 an aluminum panel was applied over the second floor. In 1979 the aluminum panel and plate glass windows were removed and the second story windows were returned to their previous appearance.

The building is still owned by the Concord National Bank today, who built the new modern building next door in 1958.

80. Morrill Brothers Building, 53-55 North Main Street, 1876. Contributing building.

The Morrill Brothers Block is a narrow three-story pressed brick with granite trimmings which is notable for its Eastlake-style detailing and the promotional nature of its distinctive parapet. The first floor consists of a single, three-section storefront with a door to the upstairs occupying the first bay. The turn-of-the-century wooden door has a large upper glass with two raised panels below. It is capped by a transom. The adjacent storefront is defined by cast iron posts on bases which support an iron beam lintel. The southernmost post has a Corinthian capital and appears to be the only remaining original support; the others are simpler replacements. Between the cast iron supports modern display windows have been installed resting on a polished stone bulkhead. The granite lintel above the storefront has raised letters reading "Morrill Bro's". The second and third stories are four bays wide and contain wooden 1/1 windows with stone, Neo-Grec style lintels that are peaked in the center and decorated by incised foliate detail. Stone blocks extend below the lintel on either side of the window and are incised by vertical lines. Smooth stone sills are located at the base of the windows.

The decorative cornice is framed on each end by tall wooden brackets with incised geometric detailing. The parapet is peaked at the center and the area below the peak is sheathed in horizontal boards with raised letters reading "1876 - Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Solid Silverware". The signboard is flanked by slightly smaller brackets and the bottom of the panel is edged with arched wooden trim. On either side there are three smaller brackets with similar detailing, below which are decorative brick bands including brick laid on edge.

The Morrill Brothers Block was constructed in 1876 on land which the brothers purchased from James R. Hill. It was designed by Concord architect Edward Dow at a cost of \$15,000. The first

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 77

floor and basement level of the block housed the brothers' watch, clock, and jewelry business. The jewelry store was originally furnished with five wall cases of black walnut and French burl, a floor of Lyonesc marble tile and frescoping on the walls and ceilings. Offices were located on the upper two floors. A 40 x 23 foot addition at the rear of the store was constructed about 1890 and was filled with pianos.

The firm of Morrill Brothers was established in 1863 by Samuel and John Morrill. In 1876 they built the block on the west side of North Main Street. After the death of Samuel Morrill in 1910 the business was carried on by John Morrill. In 1914 the business was sold to Louis Gordon of Boston.

The block remained in the Morrill family until 1941 when it was sold by Grace Morrill to Samuel Rosen of Laconia. Rosen's Men's Shop was located here until the family sold the property in 1979. Rosen's new "Kawneer" storefront was illustrated in the April 1952 issue of *New Hampshire Architect* although the storefront was subsequently restored to its previous appearance.

81. Capital Plaza, 57-65 North Main Street, 1984-5. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1984-5 on the site of the Centennial Block, the design of this four-story brick building is fairly sympathetic to its late 19th century neighbors in terms of its scale, materials and fenestration rhythm. The first floor is ordered by six massive concrete piers which support a concrete lintel. The second and third story openings are grouped in two sets of five 1/1 windows with simple stone sills and lintels. The copper roof is lit by continuous casement windows.

81A. Parking Garage, 17 School St., 1984-5. Noncontributing building (due to age).

At the rear is a large modern parking garage constructed of concrete and steel.

82. James R. Hill Building, 67 North Main Street, 1902 (altered 1984-5). Contributing building.

Dating to 1902, the James R. Hill Building is one of Main Street's most decoratively rich facades despite its modest size. The ground floor of the two-story building is now an open arcade created in 1984-5, defined by four brick piers resting on a granite base and supporting a granite lintel. The second floor of the building remains virtually intact. It is dominated by three arched recesses, a slightly wider semi-elliptical arch flanked by a pair of semi-circular arches. All of the arches

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 78

display stone springblocks and keystones. The windows contain modern replacements although they retain the appearance of the original windows which contained 1/1 windows with transoms (a set of three in the center with a pair on each side). The central window is capped by an arched open-topped pediment with a brick circular medallion above. The roundel is filled with header brick set at an angle inside a brick frame with four pairs of terra cotta keystones. The remaining brick area within the arch is a glazed white brick. The treatment on the outside arches is nearly identical except that the windows are capped by flared cornices rather than the open pediment and the largest keystone is reserved for the central arch. Raised stone circles mounted on square stones are centered in the spandrel area between the arches.

At the top of the building the cornice is decorated by large brackets which are paired at the ends and frame white brick squares. At the center of the building the brackets are horizontally bisected by a stone tablet bearing the name of the building. The metal parapet crowning the structures has a low arched open bed pediment decorated by brackets with raised knobs below the cornice returns. The flanking sections of the parapet, including a pointed arch projection, end in a half scallop shell.

The James R. Hill Building is named after the Concord harnessmaker who died in 1884 and whose harness manufactory and retail shop occupied the site in the late 19th century. Established in 1842, the company was the maker of the "Concord Harness" and formed an important portion of Concord's manufacturing industry in the late 19th century. In 1890 100 to 150 skilled workmen were employed. In 1902 the James R. Hill Company found itself in financial difficulties. As part of the reorganization of the company the retail business was dropped and the former store was torn down for a new commercial building which was to be rented out. The old building was torn down in May 1902 and the present building was erected by Hill's children, led by Edson J. Hill. A brief mention appearing in the *Monitor* on July 24, 1902 noted that the front of the James R. Hill Building had been washed down and the staging removed, exposing one of the handsomest facades in town. The F.W. Woolworth Co. occupied the ground floor for over eighty years.

In 1984 the James R. Hill Building was rehabilitated as part of the Capital Plaza project. The Centennial Block, which formerly stood just to the south, was replaced by a modern building and much of the Hill Building was removed, retaining the facade.

83. Commercial Building, 69 North Main Street, c.1890. Contributing building.

This narrow infill structure just south of the State Block assumed its present appearance about 1890 when it was expanded from a single story to two stories. Above the first floor windows the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 79

individual brick corbels echo those seen on the adjacent State Block. The first floor storefront is a modern remodeling. The second floor is divided into four vertical panels with the central two panels projecting outward and meeting at a central point. There are a pair of 1/1 windows at the center above recessed panels with recessed panels to the side. The frieze above the windows is decorated by swags and dentils with a course of raised panels above. The building is capped by a flat roof.

The detailing on this building suggests that it was originally constructed as part of the State Block (1862) although it is not visible in historic views. According to Sanborn insurance maps, the building was altered by the addition of a second story between 1889 and 1893. From about 1885 until 1902 the building contained the watch and jewelry store of Alden P. Sherburne. By 1906 a bootblack occupied the space.

84. State Block, 71-81 North Main Street, 1862. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1862, the State Block is a three-story brick block capped by a slate mansard roof with a curved northeast corner where North Main Street and School Street meet. The first floor of the building consists of a continuous arcade supported by paneled cast iron posts with central bullseyes, chamfered corners and foliate capitals. Many of the cast iron columns are original, others were replicated in a rehabilitation completed in the mid 1980s. The arcade alternates semicircular and segmental arches all of which are embellished by a rope molding with a central keystone. The area between the arches is decorated by grape vines. At the center of the Main Street elevation the entry has been recessed in recent years while the end storefronts retain storefront windows which have seen the addition of leaded glass transoms. Between the other posts, modern plate glass windows with varnished surrounds have been added.

The upper stories of the Main Street facade are organized into three sections, the central section containing five windows across is recessed slightly from the two end sections which each contain two bays. Above the first floor, the outer two sections are capped by triangular corbelled beltcourse. With the exception of the central window on the facade, the second floor openings consist of round-arched 2/1 windows with a full projecting brick surround extending down to a rock-faced granite sill. On the third floor the segmental openings have brick lintels and granite sills. The exception is the central, two-story window which is set in a two-story surround with a rectangular 2/1 window on the second floor, an arched window on the third and a metal spandrel panel between the two. The building is capped by a brick cornice adorned by recessed panels and dentils. The pedimented dormers each contain a pair of 1/1 window except for the smaller central dormer which contains a double arched sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 80

The School Street elevation is eleven bays wide with the central section recessed slightly and the same window types seen on the facade. The first story consists of a blind arcade with some of the arches filled with modern windows above granite bases and several of the former doorways filled with brick. At the western end there is an attached three-story section (5-7 School Street) with different window types including arched 2/1 sash, segmental openings and two, three-side oriels. The first floor arcade is decorated by recessed brick diamonds between the arches and brick corbels.

The State Block was constructed by Concord harnessmaker James R. Hill in 1862. The building stands on the site of the garden and dwelling house of Deacon Benjamin Damon and Hill's harness factory both of which were destroyed by fire on November 14, 1861. Hill also constructed the Centennial Block to the south in 1876, it was demolished in the early 1980s and replaced by a new five-story building.

In 1864 the first floor tenants included T.J. French, a dealer in British, French and American Dry Goods and manufacturer of cloaks; G.W. Jackson, Stone & Webster, Fitch & Underhill, Guernsey & Co.'s bookstore and the State Capital Bank. In 1879 the occupants of the first floor storefronts included a dry goods store, two boot and shoe shops, and a drug store. The Post Office was located around the corner at 7 School Street from 1863 until 1881 when it was moved to the White Block on Park Street. J.Hazelton & Son's dry goods store was located at 73 N. Main Street for many years. His son F.R. Hazelton held several patents including one for an umbrella displayer, a hat pendant for displaying hats and a fire extinguisher. In the early 20th century 73 North Main Street was occupied by W.A. Thompson's shoe store. In 1890 Mrs. H.N. Newell had a millinery store at 75 State Block. "The New Store" specializing in millinery, corsets and waists began business on September 25, 1913 at 79 North Main Street. A photograph of the storefront appears in the May-June 1915 issue of the *Granite Monthly*. A drug store continued to occupy the corner storefront for over a hundred years. The J.C. Penney department store occupied 73-75 N. Main Street from about 1925 into the 1980s.

Over the years a number of photographers were located in the State Block. Prior to the construction of the Chase Block in 1887, W.G.C. Kimball had his studio on the top floor of the School Street section. This space was later taken over by William Brown. H.C. Bailey occupied two floors of the building in the late 1880s and early 1890s. His two-story studio was thoroughly remodeled in 1888.

The State Block was rehabilitated in 1984-5.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 81

85. Evans Printing Building, 29 School Street, 1929-1930. Contributing building.

The former Evans Printing Co. building is a Colonial Revival structure constructed about 1930. The two-story building is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond with glazed headers mixed in. The nearly symmetrical facade is divided into three sections by brick quoins with the wide, central section flanked by more narrow sections which are each a single bay wide. Centered on the first floor is a large plate glass window with a multilight transom and footed sill. The projecting window is capped by a hood roof decorated by guttae. On either side is a smaller plate glass window with the same decorative detailing. The second story of the central section is punctuated by four modern 6/6 windows with snap-in mullions. The windows are capped by splayed brick lintels with concrete keystones and concrete sills. The windows are flanked by paneled shutters. The entrance in the west bay of the facade has a modern glass door with a Colonial surround embellished by arched transom lights, fluted pilasters topped by rosettes and an open-topped pediment. The eastern entrance is somewhat simpler with arched transom lights and a five-part concrete splayed lintel. The building is topped by a projecting metal cornice with a brick parapet which is raised in the center.

Behind the facade the rear of the two-story building is constructed of concrete blocks with large glass block windows on the first floor and 6/6 second story windows on the west wall and 8/8 metal windows on the east. An additional entrance is located on the front wall of the section recessed to the west and displays a fluted surround with entablature.

This building was constructed for the Evans Printing Company about 1930. The firm was founded in 1877 and in 1927 had celebrated fifty years of printing service in book and commercial printing of every description. The firm was then owned by Roy E. George and Ira Leon Evans. Evans Printing remained here until the late 1980s. The building now contains law offices.

86. Merrimack County Savings Bank, 83-87 North Main Street, 1873/alt. 1950 & c.1989. Contributing building.

The present two-story Merrimack County Savings Bank building is all that remains of the former four-story, mansard-roofed and towered Board of Trade Building which dominated this corner from 1873 until the tower and top two floors were removed in 1950. On both the Main Street and School Street facades, the three corner bays are outlined by quoins which originally added emphasis to the 90-foot clock tower above. On the first floor there is a continuous arcade filled

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 82

emphasis to the 90-foot clock tower above. On the first floor there is a continuous arcade filled with 5 x 4-light wooden windows with wooden semicircular fanlights. Below the windows, there are recessed panels and benches supported by two large consoles. Fluted surrounds mounted on the original granite piers are also part of the Colonial remodeling. The second floor of the tower is outlined by quoins with shallow piers set between the interior windows. The windows consist of 6/6 sash with arched transoms, topped by arched brick lintels with keystones. To the north of the tower there are three additional bays of openings with seven bays on the School Street elevation west of the tower. In both of these sections the wall surface adjacent to the windows on each floor is recessed slightly within a shallow brick border.

On the School Street elevation, the first floor openings consist of arched openings with 4 x 5-light windows set between brick strips with angled tops. The 6/6 window form with arched transom predominates, capped by a brick lintel and keystone. On the west end of the building facing School Street there is an additional section three bays wide. The first floor openings have been replaced by Colonial Revival multi-light windows. The west wall facing the parking lot is a 1965 alteration and is faced with polished granite tiles and Moderne-style stainless steel letters.

The building which the Merrimack County Savings Bank occupies today was originally a four-story block with clocktower that was initially constructed in 1873 as the Board of Trade Building. The Board of Trade was organized at Angelo's hall, a small hall in the Stickney Block on December 19, 1871 and a lot was purchased the following year. The building was designed by Concord architect Edward Dow. The Board of Trade maintained an office here and rented the remaining space to other businesses. The Merrimack County Savings Bank first occupied space in the building in 1889.

In the 1870s the corner storefront was occupied by a dry goods store with a bookstore to the north. A bank occupied once of the School Street storefronts with a library and reading room located upstairs. By 1889 the Merrimack County Savings Bank occupied the corner storefront and part of the School Street side. By 1899 the Sanborn maps indicate that nearly the entire first floor was occupied by the National Bank except the space the Bible Society rented on School Street.

About 1989 the building underwent additional renovations, according to designs of architect Richard Dudley. The bank continues to occupy this space today. In 1998 the clock and bell from the Board of Trade Building were restored by the New Hampshire Historical Society and installed in a brick and glass shelter at the entrance to Eagle Square (#12 B).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 83

87. **Columbian Building, 89-93 North Main Street, c.1870/alt. 1950 & c.1990.**
Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Located just north of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, this two-story block generally echoes it in its detailing but is a c.1990 reproduction. The building displays a seven bay facade. The first floor openings are separated by brick piers and capped by brick arch lintels with a dentil course between the first and second stories. The windows on the upper story contain 6/6 windows with arched transoms and are topped by arched brick lintels with keystones.

This building stands on the site of the Columbian Building. In 1870 the newspaper reported that James R. Hill was to build a single-story brick building on the site of the Columbian Hotel but by 1874 the Sanborn map shows a three-story building on the site, containing three stores on the ground floor and tenements above.

In the early 20th century Mark E. Gordon had a family outfitting store at 93 North Main Street. An illustration of the storefront appears in the May-June 1915 issue of the *Granite Monthly*. This building was purchased by the Merrimack Savings Bank in 1947. The building was partially demolished (including the loss of its third story) in order to make way for a new modern, two-story building started in 1950. The facade was completely redesigned c.1990 in a Colonial style.

88. **New Hampshire Savings Bank, 97 North Main Street, 1926. Contributing building.**

Constructed in 1926-7, the New Hampshire Savings Bank at 97 North Main Street is significant as a largely intact example of early twentieth century monumental bank architecture and is the only such example in Concord. The building is also notable as the only commercial building on Main Street constructed of Concord granite. The five-story granite, Classical Revival building is located at the southwest corner of North Main and Capitol Streets. The corners of the building are defined by quoins and the cornice is embellished by stone modillions with a frieze inscribed "New Hampshire Savings Banks" on the east and "Incorporated Anno Domino Eighteen Hundred and Thirty" on the north. A stone beltcourse and band of foliate ornament separates the lower two stories designed for bank use from the upper three stories which were rented. Additional classically-inspired ornament on the main facade includes a cartouche flanked by lions and urns and foliage around the doorway. The main recessed entrance contains handsome Art Deco wooden doors fitted with double iron grills. Flanking the entrance are two windows with twelve-light metal sash, surrounded by a granite block architrave with keystones. The second story facade windows consist of smaller openings with 6/6 hinged metal sash. The upper three stories each contain six,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 84

regularly spaced windows with 6/6 wooden sash. The lower level of the north elevation is punctuated by three, two-story arched windows with multi-paned metal sash. The remaining first and second story windows match those on the east elevation.

The building was designed by J.D. Leland & Co. of Boston, Worcester and New York City in association with George W. Griffin (1873-1957) of Concord. The H.P. Cummings Co. of Ware, Massachusetts served as the contractor. Joseph D. Leland (1888-1968) graduated from Harvard in 1909 and went on to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He began his practice in Boston in 1916 and from 1921 until 1934 his firm was known as J.D. Leland & Co. His works throughout New England included the Higgins Armory in Worcester (1929) and several commercial and housing blocks in Boston.

The building at 97 North Main Street was the fourth home of the New Hampshire Savings Bank which was founded in 1830, the third bank in the city of Concord. It was initially located in the Merrimack County Bank Building, still standing at 212 North Main Street. In 1868 the bank moved into rooms in Stickney's South Block (#5) adjacent to the Eagle Hotel and in 1885 built the building which still stands at 118 North Main Street (#6). In 1924 the bank purchased the Sanborn Building at the corner of Capitol and N. Main Streets and the building was subsequently razed in 1925. The bank was located at 97 North Main Street from 1927 until 1959 when a new building was erected at the corner of North State and Capitol Streets (#108). The building was rehabilitated in 1986 and individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

89. White's Block, 7-19 Capitol Street, 1867. Contributing building.

The former White's Block is a three-story brick block with a twelve bay facade, constructed in an Italianate style in the 1860s. The first floor of the building has been totally reconstructed c.1980 with new brick and lintels that echo the original lintels on the upper stories. The number of entrances has been reduced to two recessed segmentally-arched openings with granite keystones and containing varnished eight-panel doors. The upper stories of the building are arranged in a 5-2-5 bay configuration with the wall surface recessed slightly behind brick piers at the ends of the building. At the top of each section there is corbelling below a continuous brick band and a row of brick corbels separated by horizontal panels which are recessed in two stages. On the upper two floors the segmental openings contain 6/6 replacement windows. They are capped by brick hood molds and have rough granite sills.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 85

Offset to the southwest is a three-story, 1 x 4-bay brick addition. The segmental openings have simple brick lintels consisting of two rows of header bricks and granite sills.

This building was constructed in 1867 by Nathaniel White on the site of the Columbian Stable. White arrived in Concord at the age of 15, virtually penniless, and eventually through various railroad, banking and express investments, became one of the wealthiest men in the state. He and his wife Armenia lived in a brick dwelling to the west of this block, set back from Capitol Street. The house was razed in the 1930s for the State House Annex.

The five first floor storefronts in White's Block had many tenants over the years including a plumber, the Granite Monthly magazine, a millinery shop and offices. A school was located on the second floor in the late 19th century in addition to tenements. Concord Electric was located here in the 20th century and for many years the block was known as the Concord Electric Block. The building was renovated and the first floor rebuilt c.1980 for law offices.

90. Patriot Building, 103-111 North Main Street, 1923. Contributing building.

Set above a granite foundation, the Patriot Building is a four-story limestone building designed in a Classical Revival style. The building has five bays facing Park Street and is four bays wide on the North Main Street elevation. The facade is divided vertically into three sections, defined by elaborate beltcourses above the first floor and at the base of the fourth story in addition to the prominent projecting cornice. The main entrance is centered on the Park Street side and consists of a recessed doorway with sidelights framed by a shouldered architrave surround. The name of the building is inscribed in gold letters and flanked by two large consoles. The first floor storefronts display varying degrees of alteration. That at the west end on the Park Street side is the most intact and retains much of its original detailing and displays vertical paned display windows capped by glass transoms with recessed panel bulkheads below. The southernmost storefront on the North Main Street facade has Luxfer prism glass above the large display windows. Above the first floor storefronts there is a three-part entablature and a wide frieze capped by a dentil molding, egg-and-dart molding and projecting molding. The second and third story openings consist of tripartite bronze windows with entablature lintels. The central opening on the Park Street elevation is capped by a pediment embellished by dentil and egg-and-dart moldings with consoles in profile at the base of the window. At the base of the fourth story windows is a heavy stone belt course with an egg-and-dart molding running along the underside. The fourth story windows are tripartite with splayed lintels. At the base of the cornice is a water leaf molding. The frieze has six widely-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 86

spaced horizontal panels with crests and foliate ornament and a egg-and-dart molding for a border. Topping the building are a dentil and modillion cornice.

The north wall of the building has been stuccoed and is without openings. The west wall is faced with brick and punctuated by tripartite and paired bronze windows with stone sills and lintels

A cast iron column at the northeast corner of the building is a remnant of the former 19th century building on the site.

The Patriot Building stands on the site of White's Opera House which was built in 1874-5 through the generosity of Nathaniel and Armenia White and destroyed by fire on November 30, 1920. After the fire the offices of the *Daily Patriot* set up temporary facilities at 88 North Main Street and then in the Stone Warehouse. As soon as the basement of the burned building had been cleared, a new press for the *Patriot* was installed. The newspaper was produced in the basement while the building was erected above. The *Democratic Patriot* was taken over by the *Monitor* on March 1, 1923 and the two were combined to form the *Concord Daily Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot*. The newspaper remained here until Columbus Day of 1929 when it moved to a new building at 3 North State Street (#102). The former Patriot Building was utilized by the State Highway Department in the 1930s and 40s and then by the New Hampshire Liquor Commission in the 1950s and 60s.

91. Prescription Center, 121-125 North Main Street, 1970-1. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and Centre Street, the Prescription Center is a two-story brick building with stuccoed trim, constructed in 1970. Bands of vertical windows set in dark metal frames punctuate the walls. The plan of the building consists of two rectangular sections with the northern section offset and setback from the corner.

The Prescription Center was the first new building constructed in Concord's downtown Urban Renewal area. The building was designed by architect Guy K. Wilson of Concord for Kenneth Fortier and John Farnaras who later also constructed the office building at 8-10 Park Street (#92). Site demolition began in 1969 and construction was begun in August 1970.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 87

91A. Salvation Army Marker, 1991. Noncontributing object (due to age).

Located to the north of the building near the Centre Street sidewalk is a small granite marker recognizing this as the site of the Salvation Army Building from 1906-1960. The marker was dedicated on October 12, 1991 on the 100th anniversary of the Corps.

92. Office Building, 8-10 Park Street, 1972. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This two-story office building was constructed in 1972 on the site of the former A & P Supermarket, which was leveled as part of Urban Renewal. The flat-roofed building is constructed of brick with a stuccoed outer edge. The center section is flanked by two side sections which are setback slightly. Fenestration consists of bands of vertical windows set in dark metal frames and single pane square windows.

The building was constructed for John C. Fanaras and Kenneth S. Fortier, owners of the Prescription Center at 121-125 North Main Street (#91) which, like this building, was designed by Concord architect Guy K.C. Wilson. The Fortin Construction Co. of Londonderry served as the contractor.

93. St. Paul's Church, Park Street, 1859-60. Contributing building.

St. Paul's Church is a brick Gothic Revival-style structure constructed in 1859-60. The church was reconstructed in 1987 after the sanctuary was destroyed by fire in 1985. The church is built according to a cruciform plan with an aisled nave and a brick bell tower at the southwest corner. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond alternating eight courses of stretchers to a single course of header brick. The building is capped by a copper, standing seam roof with peaked dormers.

The steeply-pitched gable front is punctuated by a pointed arch opening filled with stained glass with bronze mullions. The round window above is outlined by a raised brick header. The windows are flanked by two buttresses with slate weatherings; angled buttresses mark the base of the tower. The primary entrance is located at the base of the tower with an additional entrance located on the eastern aisle. The tower entrance has a larger pointed arch opening containing double wooden doors with a paneled transom. The belfry is set above a projecting brick belt course and each face is punctuated by a pointed arch opening containing a pair of louvered panels with trefoil tops, separated by a column with a single quatrefoil louvered panel above. Above brick corbelling the flat roof supports a new copper-clad steeple. Behind the tower the west wall of the nave is

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

— — Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 88

punctuated by three windows alternating with buttresses while the east wall is four bays wide. A single tall stained glass window is centered in both the east and west transepts.

The first meeting of what would become St. Paul's Episcopal Church was held on January 5, 1817 at the house of Albe Cady. Initially services were held in the Masonic hall over the Concord Bank and in the hall in the upper part of a store on the corner of Park and North Main Streets. The first church was completed in 1839 on a site to the east of the present building. In 1859 it was voted to build a new brick church and the cornerstone was laid on May 25, 1859. The building was completed in 1860 according to designs by Concord architect Edward Dow and was constructed by Henry M. Moore, master builder.

St. Paul's suffered major damage from an arson-set fire on April 11, 1984 which destroyed the sanctuary. The front and tower of the church emerged relatively undamaged and the church was rebuilt on the original foundation, using the existing walls. New stained glass windows were installed, designed and constructed by Susan Pratt-Smith of Sea Glass Studio in Portsmouth. The final installation of the windows occurred on Good Friday in 1987. The architect for the rebuilding was Clinton Sheerr of Sheerr & McCrystal, New London.

93A. Cast Iron Fence, c.1860. Contributing object.

The mid 19th century cast iron fence along the sidewalk has quatrefoil posts.

94. Upham-Walker House, 18 Park Street, 1831. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1831, the Upham-Walker House is a brick dwelling which is notable as the only unaltered example of late Federal-style domestic architecture surviving in downtown Concord. Set above a granite foundation, the 2 ½-story building displays a five-bay pedimented façade. The central portico consists of two tapered monolithic columns with simple capitals supporting a simple roof surmounted by a wooden balustrade. The doorway displays sidelights, a paneled reveal and semi-elliptical louvered fan. Windows contain 6/6 sash and with the exception of those on the north elevation have finely-hammered, splayed granite lintels and granite lug sills. The projecting wooden cornice is composed of crown and bed moldings that combine ovolo and cavetto profiles. In the center of the pediment is a blind semicircular arch which encloses a rectangular sash capped by a louvered semicircular fan. A series of three brick chimneys rise from the corners of the roof; the building probably originally had a fourth chimney near its northwest corner. The only

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 89

fundamental alteration made to the exterior of the main building since its completion in 1831 is the addition of a shallow bay on the west elevation, near the north corner. The two-story bay is capped by a low gable roof. Extending behind the main house is a 2 ½-story wing and attached stable, both of which are clapboarded.

The Upham-Walker House was constructed in 1831 for Nathaniel Gookin Upham (1801-1869). Educated at Dartmouth College, Upham was a successful lawyer who was appointed an associated justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court in 1833. He resigned his seat in 1843 to become superintendent, and later president, of the Concord Railroad. The house was later occupied by Nathaniel Upham's grandson, Charles Rumford Walker, M.D. (1852-1922). He was a prominent New Hampshire surgeon and president of the New Hampshire Medical Society from 1899-1900. The last family owner of the Upham-Walker House was the Rev. Sheafe Walker (1888-1978), who was prominent in the Episcopal Church, serving parishes in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Hampshire. The property was acquired by the State of New Hampshire in 1979. It was individually listed on the National Register May 15, 1980.

95. First Baptist Church, 20 North State Street, 1825/alt. 1875. Contributing building.

A building which reflects an evolution of almost 175 years, the First Baptist Church was initially constructed in 1824 in the Federal style and heavily remodeled in 1875 with Eastlake style embellishment. The brick edifice is oriented with its steeple at the south gable end and its sanctuary windows fronting North State Street. At the base of the steeple, the projecting shallow portico is two bays wide with an additional bay of windows on either side of the structure and two windows above the portico. The windows contain stained glass and are capped by decorative lintels, peaked on the second floor and stepped on the first, with end stops and incised Neo Grec ornament. The porch is supported by smooth columns that were added in the 20th century although the low pediment with raised jigsaw decoration is a remnant of the 1875 portico. Underneath the portico the two-round arched entrances are one of the few visual reminders of the original 1824 Federal-style building. Both the pediment of the portico and the main church are sheathed in flush horizontal boards with raised jigsaw decoration. The bracketed cornice, which also accents the pediments, has incised foliate decoration on the side of each bracket. The three-stage steeple is sheathed in vinyl siding. The first stage is punctuated by semicircular windows while the belfry above has arched louvered openings. The upper level is octagonal in plan with blind openings set in arched reveals and outlined by pilasters. The cornice above this level is bracketed and each face is capped by a low pediment which give rise to an asphalt-covered steeple.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 90

The west elevation of the building is four bays wide with large two-story stained glass windows capped by pointed lintels with Eastlake decoration. At the north end of the building is a trussed entry, added in 1875. A modern addition connects the church building to the former Chapel.

95A. Chapel, 1853. Contributing building.

Originally a freestanding structure, the former chapel is a single-story, gablefront brick building. Shallow piers mark the corners of the building and give rise to projecting eaves. Punctuating the gable front are two doors flanked by two windows. The placement of the openings is historic although the doors and windows are modern replacements.

Concord's oldest surviving religious structure, the First Baptist Church, was erected in 1824-5 by John Leach (1778-1865), local master builder, at a cost of \$7,000. The cornerstone of the building was laid on May 28, 1824 and the dedicatory service was held December 28, 1825. In 1845 the church was remodeled in the Greek Revival style and two-story windows replaced the individual 6/6 windows lighting each level. The adjacent chapel was dedicated on December 1, 1853. In 1875 the original Federal-styled church was extensively remodeled in an Eastlake style according to designs by Boston architect T.W. Sulloway. An addition nine feet wide and twenty-seven feet high was constructed at the north end of the church. New stained glass windows by Otto F. Fallk & Co. of Boston were installed and were topped by new decorative lintels. A new portico was also constructed at the south entrance and the original clock and bell tower was removed. The newly remodeled church was rededicated on December 28, 1875.

In 1924 the exterior of the church was sandblasted to remove layers of paint which had covered the church since about 1840. The steeple of the church was rebuilt after the 1938 hurricane. A single-story addition designed by Kenneth F. Parry & Associates was constructed in 1967-68 connecting the church with the old Chapel. An additional story was added to the school building c.1990.

96. Building, 12 North State Street, 1894. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1894, 12 North State Street is a three-story block of pressed brick with Concord granite trimmings. Marking the State and Warren St. corner is a two-part polished granite column set on an octagonal stone and embellished by an egg-and-dart molding at the top. The first floor of the building is capped by a wide metal frieze. Recessed behind the column the storefront has been modernized with smoked glass display windows on both elevations. The eastern storefront, by contrast, retains much of its original integrity. The entrance is recessed between two large plate

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 21

glass windows with clear transoms and wooden bulkheads. The ceiling is sheathed in beadboard; the entrance contains a modern glass-and-metal door. On the Warren Street elevation, the upper two floors are punctuated by four sets of two windows. All but the westernmost bay of windows display individual stone lintels and sills. Along State Street, the windows of the upper stories include triple sets of narrow windows, individual openings and pairs. The stone sills display a chamfered top edge and the windows are capped by flat arch brick lintels. All of the windows have been replaced by modern 1/1 sash. The first floor windows facing North State Street include elevated square openings and basement windows below.

The decorative cornice brickwork begins at the level of the third floor window lintels and includes recessed soldier bricks, recessed bricks set on edge, a dentil course and an egg-and-dart molding. The projecting metal cornice is decorated by lions heads, many of which have fallen off.

This building was constructed in 1894, in part as the new home of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The building was designed by architects Dow & Randlett and was also owned and constructed by the pair. The building is also notable as the last of Dow's designs (his obituary appeared in the same page of the August 1, 1894 paper announcing the construction of the block). The E.B. Hutchinson Company was responsible for the carpentry and L.R. Fellows & Son completed the masonry. Two stores were located on the first floor but the rest of the building was used by the YMCA including bowling alleys and a dark room in the basement and a reception room, parlor, business office, reading room, gymnasium, baths and coat room on the second floor. Located on the top story were two large class rooms and a viewing gallery overlooking the gymnasium.

The western storefront contained a drug store from the original construction of the building until the 1960s. The store was originally operated by Otis N. Davis, who lived at 53 School Street. The store was initially known as the Capital City Pharmacy. The pharmacy was later operated by H.S. Sanborn (c.1910) and by Walter R. Davis in the 1920s and 1930s. The store was later known as the Davis Drug Co. The eastern storefront was occupied by a meat store in 1906 and a furniture store in 1914 and by Reliable Wiring in the 1930s and 40s. After the YMCA moved out of the building in 1900, the upper two floors of the building were converted to apartments.

Concord's YMCA dates from 1850 and was among the first ten established in this country. The organization was discontinued for some time but was revived in 1868. In its early years the local chapter was dependent on rented quarters and was housed in White's Block on Capitol Street (#89), the Exchange Block (#8) and the Board of Trade Building (#86). The association moved to this building in 1894, where rooms had been specifically designed for its use, including a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 92

gymnasium and educational classrooms. The facility included a bowling alley although this was discontinued after a short time. The association remained here until 1900 when it moved to rooms vacated by the Wonolancet Club in the Chase Block on North Main Street (#69). The YMCA finally moved into its own building at 15 North State Street (#104) in 1905.

97. Kirkwood-Kimball House, 10 North State Street, 1835/alt. 1877 & c.1928. Contributing building.

Located at the southeast corner of State and Warren Streets, 10 North State Street is a two-story, clapboarded building which was originally constructed in 1835, altered in the Stick Style in 1877 and converted to commercial use with the addition of storefronts in the 1920s. The building presents its three-bay facade to North Street and is capped by a hip roof with a wide overhang which is supported by triangular truss brackets at the corners of the building and in line with the top edges of the windows. Centered on the second story of the west side is a three-sided bay window which is capped by a low pediment which takes the place of a larger and more elaborate trussed gable. The remaining windows are a mix of 2/2 and 1/1 sash, individual on the west side and paired on the north wall, with simple surrounds and footed sills. An additional bay window projects from the north elevation and was originally capped by a gable, trussed dormer.

A single-story series of storefronts were constructed along the west and north sides of the house beginning in the late 1920s. Resting on granite foundations the large wooden display windows are capped by multi-light transoms, three panes wide on State Street and four panes wide on Pleasant Street. Several of the doors retain their original wooden doors with large glass panes. At the corner the entrance is angled behind a wooden post. The storefront to the south is a later addition with the display windows set in metal frames on a brick base. The south wall is constructed of concrete block with elevated metal windows. The easternmost storefronts on Pleasant Street are also later additions, resting on concrete with a slightly different display window and transom light design.

This building was originally constructed in 1835 as a residence for the Kirkwood sisters who also ran a private girls' school in the rear ell. It was acquired by John Kimball prior to 1850. In 1877 the building various Stick-Style embellishments were added to the building, according to designs by Boston architect Charles Parker who had recently designed the Central Fire Station on Warren Street. By this time Kimball was the treasurer of the Merrimack County Savings Bank and treasurer of the New Hampshire Bible Society. He later served as treasurer of Concord Gas Light and the NH Orphans Home and was president of the Centennial Home for the Aged and the New

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 93

Hampshire Odd Fellows Home. Kimball continued to live here until his death in 1915. His widow, Charlotte, occupied the house until her death in 1928. The first floor storefront was probably added soon thereafter.

James French opened French's Radio Shop at 10B North State Street in 1935. The business gradually expanded over the years to sell toys as well and eventually French took over the entire first floor storefront. He purchased the entire building in 1964 and French's remains a downtown fixture today.

98. House, 8 North State Street, c.1840. Contributing building.

Located on the east side of North State Street, south of Warren Street, 8 North State Street is a 2 1/2-story dwelling which dates to the mid 19th century but has seen numerous alterations over the years. The building is oriented with its simple pediment end to the street, indicative of a vernacular Greek Revival style influence. Resting on a granite foundation, the building is sheathed in vinyl siding. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. As a result of 20th century alterations, the building displays a sidehall entrance which is built out from the front wall. Fronted by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing, the modern six-panel door is flanked by "Colonial" features including partial sidelights, fluted pilasters and a wide frieze with rosettes. Adjacent to the entrance is a modern, three-sided bay window. Projecting from the south side is a single-story, three-sided bay window which dates to the early 20th century. The predominant window form is a 2/2 sash. A single 6/6 window which is probably indicative of the house's original window configuration, survives in the pediment.

Historic maps indicate that the north elevation of the building was originally spanned by a single-story piazza. This was replaced in the 1890s by the present two-story section, a single-bay wide, and resting on a brick foundation. Extending behind the main block is a two-story, flat roofed, 20th century wing offset slightly to the southeast. A secondary entrance is located on the south side and marked by a gable roof supported by chamfered posts above concrete steps.

A paved parking lot is located to the south of the house. In front of the house is a small margin of plantings, outlined by granite curbing.

This house dates to the mid 19th century. The earliest known owner is Alonzo Downing who sold the property to John Kimball in 1872. Kimball continued to own the property until his death, at which time it passed to Clara M. Ayers. It was sold by Ayers to Grace Kibbee in 1921. In the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 94

20th century, the building has had a history of occupation by various doctors. Two physicians, Dr. Harold Connor and Dr. Edward Delaney, purchased the house in 1921 and had their offices here. Additional tenants included the Mayfair Beauty Salon. Edward Delaney continued to own the property until his death about 1944. Shirley Jones and Percy Holbrook, optometrists, owned and occupied the building from the 1950s until the 1970s. Joseph Larochelle purchased the building in 1979.

99. Fellows Building, 4 North State Street, c.1906. Contributing building.

The Fellows Building is a four-story, flat-roofed apartment block constructed of yellow brick above a concrete-faced foundation. It is crowned by a stuccoed, crenelated parapet. The end bays of the facade are rounded and are echoed by a series of three additional rounded projections on the north elevations. The projections on the south wall are three-sided. The three facade entrances are recessed behind a large, offcenter horseshoe arch outlined by decorative brick work and set above concrete steps with sweeping, curved sidewalls. The three entrances display glass-and-panel doors with fluted surrounds accented by cornerblocks. The predominant window is a 6/1 sash protected by storm windows with concrete lintels and sills. At the front corners of the building raised brick panels are located between the stories. At the rear of the building is a four-story, open, wooden porch.

The building is set directly on the sidewalk. The area to the north of the building consists of a parking lot located on the site of the former 6 North State Street.

According to Sanborn insurance maps, this multi-residential building containing eight flats was constructed between 1906 and 1914. Charles L. Fellows, a local mason and contractor, purchased the property in 1906 and apparently built the present building shortly thereafter. Deed research indicates that the property, consisting of land with buildings, was sold by Charles L. Fellows to the Concord Realty Company in 1909. The property was sold by the Concord Realty Company to the State Capital Company in 1950. It has had a long succession of owners since that time and continues to serve as apartments today although each of the floors has been further subdivided from two units to four units. Over the years, several dentists and doctors occupied the first floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 95

100. The Kearsarge, 5-7 South State Street, 1911. Contributing building.

The Kearsarge is one of the more distinctive apartment buildings erected in the downtown prior to World War I. The four-story, flat-roofed block is constructed of red brick with sandstone trimmings including splayed lintels and decorative belt courses at the base of the third floor openings. The facade consists of two identical sections consisting of a central bay flanked by two bowed projections measuring three bays wide. The building is crowned by a projecting copper cornice, above which is a paneled parapet. The two entrances are centered on each section and are sheltered by copper canopies with acroterion supported by large metal brackets and large metal chains that descend from copper lions' heads. Each of the entrances is fronted by a granite stoop and retains its original wooden doors both outside and inside the vestibule. Above each entrance is a pair of 1/1 windows capped by a stone pediment set on consoles. On the third floor above is an additional plain pair of windows. A stone spandrel panel with raised letters reading "Kearsarge" is set between the third floor windows and the arched window above, outlined by an egg-and-dart molding ending in foliate stops. The remaining windows on the building consist of individual 1/1 windows which have been fitted with metal storm windows.

Both the north and south elevations measure eleven bays wide with an exterior brick chimney just to the east of the bay closest to the facade. The building is setback slightly from the sidewalk. Paved parking areas are located to the north and south of the apartment building.

"The Kearsarge" is a modern apartment building constructed in 1911 by the State Street Realty Company. It was erected on lots owned by Hon. John Mitchell and Florence Gale that formerly contained buildings that were considered "eyesores". The building was designed by architects Forrest & Cunningham who also designed Hunt-Wood Terrace at 28 South Main Street. The senior member of the firm, George S. Forrest, superintended construction. The general contractor was Walter H. Sargent.

As originally constructed, the building contained twelve apartments, three on each floor. Each suite was composed of six rooms, parlor, sitting room, two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen, with bathroom and pantry. There was a fireplace in each parlor. A lift was installed to bring ice and other supplies from the basement to each floor. The building has housed a combination of apartments and offices since its construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 96

101. Wonolancet Club, 1 North State Street, 1901. Contributing building.

Located at the northwest corner of North State and Pleasant Streets, the Colonial Revival-style Wonolancet Club is a two-story, brick building measuring 65 by 50 feet capped by a truncated hip roof and resting on a granite foundation. The five-bay facade fronting State Street is dominated by a portico supported by clusters of two-story Ionic columns supporting a clapboarded pediment with lunette window. The raised entrance porch is outlined by an urned balustrade and the entrance displays an ornate, full entablatured surround. Windows consist primarily of 6/6 sash with a Palladian window centered over the main entrance and an arched window on the south side over the side entrance porch.

This building was constructed in 1901 for the Wonolancet Club, a gentlemen's social club founded in 1891. The club initially met in rooms in the Chase Block on North Main Street. The club quickly became the most prestigious of the downtown clubs. At its height, 250 men belonged to the club.

The clubhouse was built on land which was purchased from Elizabeth Fuller in 1898. The architect of the building was A.I. Lawrence of Berlin, New Hampshire. The contract was awarded to the E.B. Hutchinson Building Company in September 1900. The building was formally opened in October 1901 with a reception and dancing to the music of Carl Blasidell's eight piece orchestra. The second floor hall measured 65 by 35 feet with a stage at the north end. The local newspaper singled this out as the best dance hall in the city. The new clubhouse also resulted in the amalgamation of the University Club with the Wonolancet.

The building was sold by the Wonolancet Club to the Central New Hampshire County Mental Health Services in 1980.

102. Monitor Building, 3 North State Street, 1929/add. 1968. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1929, the former Concord Monitor Building is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled Georgian Revival-style building with a four-bay facade. The building is constructed of oversized brick from Virginia intended to reduce the scale of the structure. The brick is laid in a Flemish bond with glazed headers interspersed. Capping the structure is a slate roof with brick end parapets each containing a pair of chimneys. A molded brick water table wraps around the entire building. The main entrance is located in the northernmost bay and contains a six-panel door with partial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 97

sidelights, a molded surround with guttae frieze and an arched transom with geometric tracery set within a scalloped border. The segmental arch lintel displays a stone keystone and end blocks. The secondary entrance at the south end of the facade contains a six-panel door with partial sidelights and full transom lights and is capped by a flat arch lintel. The predominant window is a 6/6 sash. Those on the first floor are capped by flat arch brick lintels with central keystones. A series of three arched dormers containing 6/6 sash rise from the front roof slope. Lighting the attic on the north elevation is a tripartite window consisting of a 6/6 sash flanked by a pair of 2/2 windows and capped by a curved lintel.

The addition to the north of the building was constructed in 1968-9. Behind the original building a narrow brick section leads to a two-story, brick structure punctuated by sets of three plate glass windows set between brick piers with stuccoed panels above and below. At right angles a glass walkway extends over the loading dock and leads to the modern addition fronting Blake Street. The building is suspended over a parking area and rests on paired concrete T-beams. The glass curtain walls are accented by stuccoed panels.

The *Concord Daily Monitor* moved to this location in 1929 under the leadership of publisher James Langley (d.1968). In 1923 the 28-year old Langley merged the *Monitor* with the *Democratic Patriot*. The *Monitor* moved to this building upon its completion on Columbus Day, 1929. The architect of the building was Harold Owen, a young architect. Owen, a Concord native, completed his architectural studies at Columbia School of Architecture in New York City, about 1925. He had an architectural office in Concord from about 1929 until the late 1930s. Langley's management of the *Monitor* ended in May 1961 when he sold the paper to William Dwight of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Over the years, the offices on the upper floors were leased to a variety of tenants, bringing in much-needed revenue. In 1932, for instance, the upstairs tenants included a dentist, various offices of the Farm Bureau, an investment counselor and the building's architect, Harold H. Owen. The dentist, Dr. Thomas Gallagher, continued to occupy space on the second floor into the 1970s.

The addition to the north was constructed in 1968 and was designed by the engineering firm of Lockwood Greene of Boston and New York to house a new press and related equipment. The new building and printing equipment was put into service on August 1, 1969. The *Monitor* remained here until 1990.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 98**103. Enos Blake House, 7 North State Street, c.1833/alt. c.1868. Contributing building.**

This property is an excellent example of the 19th century trend of converting an earlier house into an ell and building a new house in front. The later structure which fronts North State Street is a two-story clapboarded dwelling capped by a hip on concave mansard roof which is sheathed in slate shingles. The house rests on a granite foundation and is outlined by recessed panel pilasters with a cornice decorated by raised panels and paired brackets. The sidehall entrance contains a 20th century, six-panel door is capped by a panel above with two to the side of the door. The original, flat-roofed porch is a single bay wide and retains many of its original decorative details including chamfered posts which are spanned by wooden arches with descending pendants and raised diamonds. The frieze of the porch is decorated by raised horizontal panels and paired brackets spanned by small blocks. Adjacent to the entrance is a single-story, three-sided bay window which echoes the detailing of the porch and contains narrow 1/1 windows. A similar two-story, three-sided bay window projects from the south elevation. The windows on the second floor of the facade contain 2/2 sash set into molded surrounds and framed by shutters. Punctuating the mansard roof are semi-circular arched dormers with central keystones and end pendants. They also contain 2/2 sash..

Extending behind the front building is a two-story gabled, painted brick wing which originally functioned as the main house and was rotated and moved to its present location in 1868 when the new mansarded house was constructed. The building displays a five-bay facade which now faces south. The center entrance is Federal in style with a six-panel door capped by a semi-elliptical fan and flanked by partial sidelights. The first floor windows display 6/6 sash with molded surrounds and splayed lintels. The second floor windows consist of smaller 6/6 sash and extend nearly to the projecting boxed cornice. Projecting from the facade is a late 19th century, five-sided porch supported by turned posts with four-sided tapered balusters. There is a single-story addition with Queen Anne windows projecting from the north side of the wing.

The house is surrounded by a small lawn with a modern brick retaining wall running along the sidewalk. There is a parking lot to the north of the property and Blake Street runs to the south.

The oldest portion of this building was constructed c.1833. Enos Blake moved into the Federal-style brick house in 1835; his tanning and currying shop was located to the west of the house. About 1868 Blake purchased the property to the north (SW corner of State and Warren Streets), rotated the brick ell to face south and constructed a new house facing North State Street. After Blake's death (about 1883) the property passed to Mary Burnside. Her husband, Charles, was a clerk at 100 North Main Street. The house was sold by the Burnside to Dennis Sullivan, a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 99

physician, in 1892. Dr. Sullivan had his office in his house. The property was later owned by Mary Sullivan and Paul M. Sullivan. In 1950 Paul Sullivan owned the property and lived here while part of the house served as a doctor's office for Arthur More. In 1960 the building was occupied by Sullivan & Keniston, orchestra bookers, and Dr. More's office. The property was later inherited by Ralph Keniston and it remained in the Keniston family until 1981 when it was purchased by Newspapers of New England. The New Hampshire Medical Society purchased the building in 1990.

104. YMCA, 15 North State Street, 1906/1966/c.1990. Noncontributing building (due to age and alteration).

The present YMCA building is the result of three different building campaigns beginning with a three-story brick building constructed in 1905 that has been nearly totally replaced by modern additions dating to 1966 and c.1990. Fronting North State Street, the northern section corresponds to the 1966 addition and consists of a brick facade two-stories in height with metal letters. The lower level of the facade is punctuated by five rows of concrete cinderblocks behind which are glass block windows. The northern wall of the 1966 addition is faced with blue tiles with athletic figures cast in aluminum mounted on the undulating upper level. The stairtower on the south end of the addition as well as another on Warren Street is sheathed with three vertical rows of wired glass set in metal surrounds. The c.1990 addition at the corner is a brick monolith with a band of windows at the top of the south elevation and recessed openings at the street level.

Visible to the west is a two-story portion of the original building. The brick facade is ordered by brick piers and there are pairs of 1/1 replacement windows with metal panels mounted above. The building displays a two-part wooden frieze with a dentil course under the projecting eaves.

The Concord YMCA was established in 1850 and was among the earliest in the country. The organization initially rented out space in various downtown buildings including the Board of Trade Building. In 1894 the YMCA was housed in a building at 12 North State Street (#96) but moved to new headquarters across the street at 15 North State Street in 1905. The new building was erected according to plans drawn by Bradford Gilbert, a leading designer of railroad and YMCA buildings who also designed the Concord Railroad Station and a residence for Benjamin Kimball at 44 South Main Street, both in 1885. At the turn of the century, the YMCA also had an additional facility near the train station; it was demolished in 1964.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 100

A large modern addition was constructed to the north of the 1905 building in 1965-6 according to designs by Concord architect Arnold Perreton and at a cost of \$800,000. The new construction included a swimming pool and gym while the old YMCA building was converted to a squash court, youth area, and residential rooms. An additional major addition was constructed c.1990 nearly obscuring the original building completely.

105. Central Fire Station, 38 Warren Street, 1875/1880. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1875, the former Concord Fire Station has been described by Bryant Tolles as "the most imposing structure of its type in the state before the era of gasoline-powered vehicles". The two-story brick building with granite trim is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by paired trusses. The south facade measures five bays wide with a gable wall dormer breaking through the roof, with an arched recess and round window flanked by two trusses filled with wood and incised decoration. On the first floor the four former bay openings have been filled with vertical paned windows which are surrounded by recessed wooden panels filled with diagonal boards. Separating the bays are piers alternating bands of brick with granite. Resting on the granite capstones, heavy granite lintels cap each bay opening. At the center of the first floor is a smaller, round arched entrance. The second floor facade openings are all segmental except for the rectangular central opening. Each of the openings contains a pair of 1/1 replacement windows with brick lintels and granite blocks spanning between the lintels. Below the windows is a continuous granite beltcourse. Above the windows the decorative brickwork includes corbelling and bricks set on edge.

Behind the main fire station building is a ninety-foot, Romanesque Revival hose tower constructed in 1880. Square in plan, the tower is capped by a steeply pitched hip roof sheathed in diamond and rectangular slate shingles with a gilded weathervane. Each face of the tower has three arched openings separated by squat columns, with corbelling above.

Extending to the east of the fire station is a two-story barn and single-story shed that originally served as stables. The two-story section near the station retains its original decorated door embellished by wooden panels and sunburst motifs. Rising from the roof is a decorative truss filled with incised wooden panels.

On May 30, 1874, a committee of the city council was appointed to purchase land adjoining the old No. 4 engine house on the north side of Warren Street, between State and Green Streets, where the steam fire engines had been kept for several years. The lot, measuring 128 feet long and 98 feet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 101

wide was obtained at a cost of \$7,747. On April 3, 1875 the City Council appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of a Central Fire Station on the lot and appointed a building committee consisting of Mayor John Kimball, James L. Mason and Henry Churchill. The Fire Station was constructed in 1875 according to plans by Boston architect Charles E. Parker (d.1889). Little else is known of Parker's works in New Hampshire. In 1877 he designed the Stick Style alterations to John Kimball's house at 10 North State Street (#97).

The new Central Fire Station was first occupied on November 25, 1875, seven months after the machines had been removed from the old steamer house on Warren Street. The hose tower was erected in 1880 and a bell dedicated to Concord's firefighters was placed in the tower. The gilded weathervane is a replica of an 1880s horse drawn steamer. The original weathervane, of which only three exist, is in the fire department museum on Broadway. The fire department vacated the Warren Street building in 1980. It was sold by the City in 1983 and renovated for offices. The building was purchased by the YMCA in 1997.

106. Municipal Parking Garage, North State Street, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set back slightly from North State Street and softened by landscaping, this four-level parking garage is constructed of poured concrete with a stairtower at the southeast corner.

107. First Church Christ Scientist, 39 School Street, 1904. Contributing building.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is a large and impressive edifice constructed of ashlar Concord granite with quoins of the same granite but carefully tooled, giving the trimmings a whiter tone and smoother finish than the darker ashlar. The gablefront of the church is fronted by a broad granite platform extending the full width of the church, raised six steps above the sidewalk. The church displays a cruciform plan with an aisled nave. The longitudinal axis extends in an east-west direction and a tower is located at the southeast corner. Three Gothic doorways are located on the east end of the building. The most elaborate is that in the center which bears the inscription "A gift from Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, New Hampshire". The double doors are framed by smooth Corinthian columns, echoed by three pilasters on either side. The doorway is capped by heavy modillions and a full entablature. To either side is a smaller and simpler arched entrance lacking the full columns of the main entrance. The vertical board wooden doors are decorated by large iron

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 102

hinges. Above the central doors, a circular window is centered in the gable. The tear-drop glass panels are separated by twelve squat columns arranged radially.

The tower, which is square in plan, rises 165 feet, making it the tallest building in Concord. At the base of the tower is one of the three entrances. At the top of the crenelated tower is an octagonal stone drum with a double arch on each face defined by Corinthian columnettes. The squat slate steeple is topped by a copper knobbed globe and ornament.

The north elevation of the church is divided into three bays by stone buttresses capped by gables. A large, pointed arch stained glass window is centered in both the north and south transepts. A single-story entrance porch supported by Roman Doric columns faces School Street. A single-story projection is located on the south side of the building.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was constructed between 1903 and 1904, a gift from Mary Baker G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of the Christian Science Church. Mrs. Eddy resided in Concord between 1889 and 1908. In 1897 Mrs. Eddy purchased the former homestead of Dr. Moses Russell at the corner of State and School Streets and the building was subsequently remodeled for use as a Christian Science hall and reading rooms. The church quickly outgrew the space and a new structure was planned. The building was designed by architects Allen and Collins of Boston. Ground was broken on June 1, 1903 and the corner stone was laid on July 16, 1903, Mrs. Eddy's birthday. During the construction of the building, services were held at the Unitarian church. The new church was dedicated on July 17, 1904. The church, measures 80 feet wide and 120 feet deep and seats 1,000 persons. The cost of construction was approximately \$200,000 of which \$120,000 was donated by Mrs. Eddy. The builder was E. Noyes Whitcomb of Boston. The church has seen few alterations since its construction but was sandblasted in 1951.

The firm of Allen & Collins designed a number of noteworthy buildings throughout the northeast during a partnership which lasted twenty years. The commission for the Concord church appears to have been one of the first designs produced by the firm. Francis R. Allen (1843-1931) trained at M.I.T. and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, establishing a practice in Boston in 1879. He later joined Arthur Kenway in partnership until 1890 after which he partnered with Charles Collins.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 103

107A. Sunday School Building, 41 School Street, 1964. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the west of the church, across a stone patio is a single-story school building, constructed of ashlar granite and constructed in 1964. Fenestration includes long 2 x 4-light casement windows. There is a central pointed arch window flanked by buttresses on the east gable end.

This stone building was constructed in 1964 on the site of a frame house which had been converted for Sunday School use many years before. The building was designed by Dr. Arland A. Dirlam of Boston.

108. New Hampshire Savings Bank/Mechanicks National Bank, 27 North State Street, 1958-9. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This Moderne-style, three-story bank building is constructed of native New Hampshire pink granite accented by aluminum and stainless steel trim with granite beltcourses wrapping around the building above the second story openings and at the cornice. Facing North State Street, the three-part facade features a central section which is raised slightly and faced with polished granite which contrasts with the smooth but unpolished granite of the flanking sections. The original metal letter signage on this section has been removed but at the top there is a minimalistic cornice consisting of vertical bars incised by discontinuous horizontal lines. At the center of the cornice is a raised bronze medallion reading "New Hampshire Savings Bank, Incorporated 1830". Projecting from the first floor and sheltering the two sets of double doors is a cantilevered aluminum canopy with raised metal numbers and a square clock centered on the roof. Above the canopy the central section of the facade is punctuated by two square windows in a 3 x 3 formation. Each of the two flanking sections feature three, two-story windows divided by a chrome grid into green glass rectangles of varying sizes. On each of the side elevations the first of four bays contains an additional two-story window.

An additional aluminum canopied entrance, originally marking the entrance of the Mechanicks National Bank, is located on the south side. Projecting from the north side is a modern entrance constructed in 1985 and consisting of a two-story, five-sided projection dominated by a pair of two-story columns and an upper level round window. On both the north and south elevations the remaining fenestration consists of three stories of smaller square windows with aluminum spandrel panels between the first and second stories. All of these windows retain their original chrome grid and green glass. A drive up window is located at the rear of the building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 104

This structure represents the fourth building constructed in downtown Concord for the New Hampshire Savings Bank. It was designed by W.H. Jones & Son, architects, of Melrose, Massachusetts who also designed the Merchants National Bank in Manchester in 1952. The bank was opened to the public on September 26, 1959. The addition on the north side of the building dates to 1985 and was designed for the New Hampshire Savings Bank by Hammer, Kiefer & Todd, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The land on which the building stands was the site for four schools between 1795 and 1957. In order to make way for the present structure the former High School and Unitarian Church were both removed.

VL-1. Vacant Lot, Ward Avenue. Noncontributing site.

This property now consists of a paved parking lot. In the late 19th century this was the site of a storehouse and a coal shed was here in the early 20th century. The building, with a mid 20th century addition, was later occupied by the Concord Steam Corporation but was torn down in the 1980s.

VL-2. Vacant Lot, Storrs Street. Noncontributing site.

This vacant lot consists of a small swath of land between 8-14 Dixon Avenue (#2) and the site of the former train tracks. There does not appear to have ever been a building on this site.

VL-3. Vacant Lot, Storrs Street. Noncontributing site.

This property, owned by the State of New Hampshire, consists of a narrow right-of-way between the Eagle Stable (#9) and the Warehouse (#10). It leads from Eagle Square to the parking garage to the east.

VL-4. Vacant Lot, Low Avenue. Noncontributing site.

Now a paved parking lot, in the early 20th century a paint shop occupied part of this site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 105

VL-5. Vacant Lot, Low Avenue. Noncontributing site.

In the early 20th century several small sheds and storehouses occupied the site of what is now a paved parking lot.

VL-6. Vacant Lot, Storrs Street. Noncontributing site.

This narrow piece of land is part of the old railroad right-of-way and is now owned by the City of Concord.

VL-7. Vacant Lot, Storrs Street. Noncontributing site.

This vacant lot fronts Storrs Street to the east of the old Depot Iron Store (#29). It is also owned by the City of Concord.

VL-8. Vacant Lot, Depot Street. Noncontributing site.

This City-owned vacant lot fronts Depot Street to the south of the old Depot Iron Store (#29).

VL-9. Vacant Lot, Depot Street. Noncontributing site.

In the late 19th century the Republican Press Association building was located on this site. It is now a paved parking lot.

VL-10. Vacant Lot, Storrs Street. Noncontributing site.

The Railroad Square YMCA was located on this site, now a parking lot, for many years.

VL-11. Vacant Lot, Freight Street. Noncontributing site.

This site consists of a paved parking lot.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 106

VL-12. Vacant Lot, South Main Street. Noncontributing site.

Now a paved parking lot, this vacant lot was never built upon except for a two-story barn which once stood at the rear of the property.

VL-13. Vacant Lot, School Street. Noncontributing site.

This site, now a paved parking lot, was occupied in the late 19th and early 20th century by the Monadnock Building (also known as Capitol Fire Insurance).

VL-14. Vacant Lot, Centre Street. Noncontributing site.

The previous buildings on the site of this parking lot were cleared as part of Urban Renewal.

VL-15. Vacant Lot, North State Street. Noncontributing site.

This site, now a parking lot, was occupied for over 125 years by the White Memorial Universalist Church, originally constructed in 1855 to replace the First Universalist Church. The building was razed in the 1980s.

VL-16. Vacant Lot, North State Street. Noncontributing site.

Now a parking lot, this site was previously occupied by a drive-up bank.

VL-17. Vacant Lot, Warren Street. Noncontributing site.

This small parking lot is located between the house at 8 North State Street (#98) and the Fellows Building at 4 North State Street (#99). There does not appear to have ever been a building on this site.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 107

VL-18. Vacant Lot, North State Street. Noncontributing site.

Located at the southwest corner of North State and Warren Streets, this paved parking lot was occupied at one time by a residential structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetDowntown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 108

Site #	Resource Name	Address	Const. Date	C/NC
1	Dow Building	6 Dixon Ave.	1883	C
2	Dow Block	8-14 Dixon Ave.	1883	C
3	Stickney North Block	148-158 N. Main St.	by 1860	C
4	Stickney's Block	132 1/2-146 N. Main St.	1860/c.1890	C
5	Stickney's Old Block	120-132 N. Main St.	1851	C
6	NH Savings Bank	116-118 N. Main St.	1885-6	C
7	Eagle Hotel	110 N. Main St.	1851-2/1890	C (NRI)
8	Merchants Exchange Block	94-102 N. Main St.	1851	C
9	Eagle Stable	7 Eagle Square	1882	C
10	Stone Warehouse	6 Eagle Square	1870	C
11	Building	5 Eagle Square	c.1870	C
12	Eagle Square		1983	NC (site)
12A	Sculpture		1983	NC (obj.)
12B	Clock Shelter		1998	NC (str.)
13	Merchants Block	84-92 N. Main St.	1870	C
14	Commercial Block	82 N. Main St.	c.1853/ c.1868	C
15	Rumford Block	76-80 N. Main St.	c.1868/1955	NC
16	Woodward's Block	70-74 N. Main St.	1877	C
17	Cyrus Hill Block	64-68 N. Main St.	1868	C
18	Gov. Hill Block	58-62 N. Main St.	c.1860	C
19	E & P Hotel Co.	54-56 N. Main St.	by 1868	C
20	Phenix Hotel	44-52 N. Main St.	1857/1954	NC
21	Phenix Livery Stable	18-22 Low Ave.	1874	C
22	Warehouse	16 Low Ave.	c.1890/1912	C
23	Phenix Hall	36-42 N. Main St.	1895	C
24	Commercial Building	34 N. Main St.	c.1900/ c.1950	C
25	Commercial Block	24-32 N. Main St.	1960	NC
26	Martin & Luscomb Block	1-5 Depot Street	1891-2	C
27	Griffin Block	7-1 1/2 Depot Street	c.1893	C
28	Smith & Walker Block	9-15 Depot Street	1876	C
29	Depot Iron Store	17 Depot Street	1872	C
30	Statesman Building	18-20 N. Main St.	1866-7	C
31	Currier Block	14-16 N. Main St.	by 1874	C
32	Moore's Block	4-12 N. Main St.	by 1868/	NC
33	Dutton Block	2-21/2 N. Main St.	1890	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
 Concord (Merrimack County)
 New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 109

34	Commercial Block	3-13 Pleasant St. Ext.	1926	C
35	Shapiro Building	19 Storrs St.	1965	NC
36	Commercial Building	13 Storrs St.	c.1970	NC
37	Restaurant	9 Storrs St.	c.1968	NC
38	Monitor & Statesman Bldg.	10 Pleasant St. Extension	1912	C
39	Endicott Hotel	1 S. Main St.	1894	C (NRI)
40	Dunlap Photo Service	7 S. Main St.	c.1967	NC
41	Colonial Block	9-13 S. Main St.	c1896/c1910	C
42	Shapiro Building	15-23 S. Main St.	late 19th c./ 1922	C
43	Hall Brothers Commercial Block	25-29 S. Main St.	1926	C
44	Hall Brothers Garage	31 S. Main St.	1921	C
45	Commercial Building	33 S. Main St.	c.1921	NC
46	Edson Hill Carriage House	7 Hills Ave.	c1895	C
47	Commercial Building	9 Hills Ave.	c1893	C
48	Hunt-Wood Terrace	28 S. Main St.	1907	C
49	First National Store	24-26 S. Main St.	1940	C
50	James S. Norris House	20-21 1/2 S. Main St.	1860	C
50A	Stable		c.1900	C
51	Norris Bakery/Concord Theater	16-18 S. Main St.	1860/c.1930	C
51A	Diner		c.1930	C
52	Foster Block	10-14 S. Main St.	late 19th c.	NC
53	Commercial Block	8 S. Main St.	c.1968	NC
54	Acquilla Building	2 S. Main St.	1894	C
55	Optima Building	7 Pleasant St.	1900	C
56	Commercial Building	9-13 Pleasant St.	c1885	C
57	Star Theater	15 Pleasant St.	1915	C
58	Commercial Building	19 Pleasant St.	c1920	C
59	Fowler Building West	34-36 Pleasant St.	1890-1	C
60	Fowler Building East	26-32 Pleasant St.	c1890	C
61	Odd Fellows Building	18-24 Pleasant St.	1888	C
62	Warehouse	9-11 Odd Fellows Ave.	c1880	C
63	Building	7 Odd Fellows Ave.	c.1980	NC
64	McShane's Block	1-5 Odd Fellows Ave.	c1895	C
65	Building	5 Market Lane	c1880	C
66	Commercial Building	1-5 N. Main St.	1964	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
 Concord (Merrimack County)
 New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 110

67	Commercial Building	5-9 N. Main St.	c.1957	NC
68	Building	11 N. Main St.	c.1984	NC
69	Chase Block	13-19 N. Main St.	1887	C
70	Morrill & Silsby Bldg.	21 N. Main St.	1860	NC
71	Central Block	23-35 N. Main St.	1860	C
71A	Street Clock		c.1890	C (Obj.)
72	Police Station	3-5 Warren St.	1890	C
73	Bicentennial Square		1976	NC (site)
74	McShane Block	9-17 Warren St.	1886	C
75	Commercial Building	32 Warren St.	c.1830/1960	C
76	Commercial Building	26-30 Warren St.	by 1874	NC
77	Commercial Building	22 Warren St.	by 1874	C
78	Concord Savings Bank	43 N. Main St.	1957-8	NC
79	Concord Nat. Bank Bldg.	47 N. Main St.	1808/1869	C
80	Morrill Brothers Bldg.	53-55 N. Main St.	1876	C
81	Capital Plaza Building	57-65 N. Main St.	1984-5	NC
81A	Parking Garage	17 School Street	1984-5	NC
82	James R. Hill Building	67 N. Main St.	1902	C
83	Commercial Building	69 N. Main St.	c.1890	C
84	State Block	71-81 N. Main St.	1862	C
85	Evans Printing Bldg.	29 School St.	1929-30	C
86	Board of Trade Building	83-87 N. Main St.	1873/alt. 1950	C
87	Columbian Block	89-93 N. Main Street	c.1870/alt. 1950 & 1990	NC
88	NH Savings Bank	97 N. Main Street	1926	C (NRI)
89	White's Block	7-19 Capitol St.	1867	C
90	Patriot Building	103-111 N. Main St.	1923	C
91	Prescription Center	121-125 N. Main St.	1970	NC
91A	Marker		1991	NC (Obj.)
92	Office Building	8-10 Park St.	1972	NC
93	St. Paul's Church	Park St.	1859	C
93A	Fence		c.1860	C (Obj.)
94	Upham-Walker House	18 Park St.	1831	C (NRI)
95	First Baptist Church	20 N. State St.	1825/1875	C
95A	Chapel	20 N. State St.	1853	C
96	Building	12 N. State St.	1894	C
97	Kirkwood-Kimball House	10 N. State St.	1835/1874/ c.1928	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 111

98	House	8 N. State St.	c1840	C
99	Fellows Building	4 N. State St.	c1906	C
100	The Kearsarge	3-5 S. State St.	1911	C
101	Wonolancet Club	1 N. State St.	1901	C
102	Monitor Building	3 N. State St.	1929/1968	C
103	Enos Blake House	7 N. State St.	c.1833/ c.1868	C
104	YMCA	15 N. State St.	1905/1966/ c.1990	NC
105	Central Fire Station	38 Warren St.	1875	C
106	Parking Garage	N. State St.	c.1980	NC
107	First Church Christ Scientist	39 School Street	1904	C
107A	Sunday School Bldg.	41 School Street	1964	NC
108	NH Savings Bank	27 N. State St.	1958	NC

TOTALS:

- 80

Contributing buildings*
- 19

Noncontributing buildings (due to age)
- 8

Noncontributing buildings (due to alteration)
- 1

Noncontributing structure
- 2

Contributing objects
- 2

Noncontributing objects
- 20

Noncontributing sites (includes 18 vacant lots)

*Does not include 4 buildings already individually listed - as indicated by C(NRI).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 1

Architect/Builder (continued):

Allen, Francis R.
Bodwell, A.E.
Brown, William
Butterfield, William
Collens, Charles
Cunningham, George
Cutting, A.P.
Damon Brothers
Dow, Edward
Dow & Bodwell
Dow & Randlett
Forrest & Cunningham
Griffin, George
Lawrence, A.I.
Leach, John
Leland, J.D.
Owen, Harold
Parker, Charles
Randlett, James
Stickney, F.W.
Suloway, T.W.
Wheeler & Cunningham

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 8 Page 2

The Downtown Concord Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Community Planning and Development, as a well-preserved example of the historical evolution of a downtown over two hundred years. Various resources illustrate the growth of the community fueled by its prominent role as the state capital, the impact of the railroad and a strong manufacturing base. The downtown has been the commercial center of Concord since its beginning, a role it continues to serve today. The period of significance for the district is c. 1800 - 1949, reflecting the dates of the earliest settlement in the area and the fifty-year cutoff of the National Register. Despite incremental changes to individual resources, the nominated district continues to reflect the mid to late 19th century when much of Concord's growth took place, and, taken as a whole, possesses considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Downtown Concord Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its range of early 19th to mid 20th century structures, a unique blend of architecturally-significant properties. The buildings of the district range from the residential structures which preceded the commercial and institutional development of the downtown to the elaborate business blocks erected by Concord's wealthy merchants. Structures in the district comprise a cross section of architectural styles from the early 19th to the mid 20th century and display the influence of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Moderne and other eclectic variations of the early 20th century. These buildings include works by regionally prominent architects including Edward Dow, William Butterfield, and the Damon Brothers, as well as Boston practitioners such as Charles Parker, Allen & Collens and T.W. Sulloway.

Historical Background

In 1785 a committee was appointed to "lay out the Main Street in Concord" although the work was not completed and accepted by the town until 1798. In 1803 the First New Hampshire Turnpike was opened, linking Concord with Portsmouth and Boston and assuring Concord's position as an important trading and transportation center. Concord was designated the state capitol in 1808 and the county seat for Merrimack County in 1823. Main Street became a lively thoroughfare of business travel as scores of stagecoaches and wagons laden with merchandise passed through the town. Others stopped at the taverns and inns which were established along the route including Benjamin Gale's tavern and the Columbian Hotel on the west side of Main Street in the present downtown. The center of the community began to shift from the North End to the present day downtown after the State House was completed in 1819. The State House acted as a magnet drawing a mix of businesses and residences to Main Street.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 3

The Upham-Walker House at 18 Park Street (#94) was constructed in 1831 for Nathaniel Upham, a Superior Court justice. Enos Blake built his house at 7 North State Street (#103) about 1833, adjacent to his tanning and currying business. Organized in 1818, the First Baptist Church constructed a church west of Main Street (#95) in 1825. Initially meeting in downtown halls, the first Saint Paul's Church was erected opposite the State House in 1839. The city's oldest and first two-story brick commercial building is the former Concord National Bank Building at 47 North Main Street (#79). It was built in 1808 although it was substantially altered in 1869 with the addition of a third story and new Italianate style window caps. James Hill built a brick store next to the Columbian Hotel in 1827, the first of many downtown buildings associated with the Concord harnessmaker and his family.

The arrival of the railroad in 1842 transformed Concord into a gateway to northern New England and had a dramatic impact on the face of the downtown. Over the next decade the city's population grew by seventy-five percent. Many of the cross streets in the downtown were laid out during this period. East of Main Street factories, warehouses, and stables were constructed in proximity to the railroad and its yards. Major downtown fires in the 1850s and 1860s swept away many of the early wooden stores and houses and most buildings on Main Street were reconstructed in brick. The Phenix Hotel at 44-52 N. Main Street (#20), constructed in 1857, was one of the few wooden structures to remain and until the 1950s had a rusticated wooden exterior.

The majority of North Main Street's present brick blocks were at least initially constructed in the flurry of building construction which occurred in the 1850s and 1860s although many were updated and remodeled later. The Eagle Hotel at 110 N. Main Street (#7) and the Merchants Exchange Block at 94-102 N. Main Street (#8) were both constructed in 1851 on the site of the former Eagle Coffee House. The hotel's original pitched roof was removed in 1890 and replaced with a fifth story. The Merchants Exchange Block is notable for its curved corner bay, a feature which is also visible at Stickney's Old Block (#5). Joseph Stickney erected several brick blocks on the east side of North Main Street prior to 1860 - blocks which became known as Stickney's Old Block (120-132 North Main; #5); Stickney's Block (132 1/2-146 North Main; #4) and Stickney North Block (148-158 North Main; #3). Cyrus Hill built a new brick block at 64-68 North Main Street (#17) after the Athenian Building he owned was destroyed by fire in 1866. The Gov. Hill Block (#18) and E & P Hotel Block (#19) were also constructed at about this time although both buildings, like Stickney's Block (#4), had their mastic facades and most of their Italianate detailing stripped c. 1890.

On the west side of North Main Street, harnessmaker James R. Hill built the mansard-roofed State Block (#84) in 1862 on the site of his family residence and leather shop. The Central Block (#71) was constructed in 1860 on the site of the Odd Fellows Hall which burned the previous year. The

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New HampshireSection number 8 Page 4

first of Concord's many proud newspaper edifices, the Statesman Building (#30) was constructed in 1867 at the corner of North Main Street and Depot Street. The Board of Trade Building (#86) was constructed at the corner of N. Main and Warren Streets in 1873 and was capped by a prominent domed clock tower which was removed in 1950. James Hill's Centennial Block (no longer extant), Smith & Walker's block on Depot Street (#28) and the Morrill Brothers Building (#80), were all constructed in 1876.

In 1885 Concord's final and most grand railroad station was constructed in Railroad Square at the base of what is now Pleasant Street Extension. The building which cost \$250,000 and was designed by nationally known architect Bradford Gilbert, was demolished in 1960. The impact of the new railroad station appears to have had a ripple effect on nearby properties. Just up the hill at 18-24 Pleasant Street, the very ornate Odd Fellows Building (#61) was constructed in 1888, designed by Concord architects Edward Dow and Albert Bodwell. The Chase Block (#69) was erected at 13-19 North Main Street in 1887 and James McShane built a brick block at 9-17 Warren Street (#74) in 1886. Phenix Hall (#23) was reconstructed in 1895 after the previous building of the same name was destroyed by fire.

As Main Street became more and more built up, commercial development spilled over to Warren and Pleasant Streets. The Police Station on Warren Street (#72) was built in 1890, a few years after the McShane Block (#74). The Fowler Buildings (#59 & #60) on the north side of Pleasant Street, near State Street were also constructed about 1890. A building was constructed for the YMCA on the corner of North State and Warren Streets (12 North State Street; #96) in 1894. The Endicott Hotel (#39), constructed at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets in 1894, was Concord's first building devoted solely to offices and retail. The construction of this building and the Acquilla Building (#54) by the Chase Family in 1894 resulted in the expansion of the downtown business district southward. The Colonial Block at 9-13 South Main Street (#41) was the first new block constructed south of Pleasant Street and dates to about 1896. Another business block, the Hunt-Wood Terrace, at 28 S. Main Street (#48) was constructed in 1907. The Acquilla Building (#54) at 2 South Main Street was also notable for its internal steel skeleton, which represented a major departure from the traditional load bearing masonry system and allowed for larger windows on upper stories. Many downtown blocks subsequently saw the replacement of smaller upper story windows with large picture windows capped by steel beams. Other attempts at modernization popular c.1890 including the stripping off of Victorian-style ornament.

The spirit of optimism which permeated the turn-of-the-century is expressed in several downtown buildings, each exuberant in their own way. The pride of the owner is perhaps no where more striking than in the name chosen for the Optima Building (#55), a three-story grocery store constructed at 7 Pleasant Street in 1900-1. Like the Optima Building, the James R. Hill Building

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 5

at 67 N. Main Street (#82) bears its name proudly, incised in stone at the top of an eclectic and decoratively-rich facade. The building was constructed in 1902 by the heirs of James R. Hill who died in 1884. The Wonolancet Club (#101), a gentleman's social club founded in 1891 and the most prestigious of the several downtown clubs, erected a Colonial Revival clubhouse at 1 North State Street in 1901. Constructed in 1903-4, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, (#107) at the corner of North State and School Streets is an impressive edifice of Concord granite designed by Boston architects Allen & Collens and made possible by a \$100,000 donation by Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the church.

Main Street continued to evolve in the early 20th century. Earlier residential dwellings for the most part succumbed to commercial structures. Less often houses were adapted for new uses. The former Kirkwood-Kimball Residence (#97) at the corner of North State and Warren Streets saw the addition of a single-story storefront about 1928. The mansard-roofed James Norris Residence at 20 South Main Street (#50) became the home of the Friendly Club in 1915. Edson Hill's former residence at the corner of South Main Street and Hills Avenue was converted into a funeral home in the 1920s. Today, only the c.1895 carriage house survives (#46), which was later used to store caskets.

Beginning in the 20th century the service needs, mergers and acquisitions of downtown newspapers and banks began to have a major impact on the downtown streetscape. In 1927 the New Hampshire Savings Bank vacated the Victorian Gothic building at 116-118 North Main Street (#6) which it had constructed in 1885 for a new modern, granite building across the street (#88). The Union Guaranty Savings Bank and First National Bank moved into the former Statesman Building (#30). The Monitor and Statesman newspapers erected a new building at 10 Pleasant Street Extension in 1912 (#38). The Patriot Building at 103-111 North Main Street (#90) was erected in 1923 on the site of the former White's Opera House, destroyed by fire in 1920, but a few years after the paper was taken over by the Monitor, operations were moved to a new Colonial Revival building at 3 North State Street (#102), constructed in 1929.

New modes of entertainment and transportation also manifested themselves in changes to downtown buildings. The Star Theater (#57) opened in a new yellow brick building at 15 Pleasant Street in 1915 while the former Norris Bakery at 16-18 South Main Street (#51) was remodeled as a movie theater in the 1930s. Beginning in the 1920s a number of auto-related businesses began to concentrate along South Main Street, the primary route into the city. Hall Brothers built a new state-of-the-art garage/repair shop/auto showroom of tapestry brick at 31 South Main Street (#44) in 1921. The automobile also changed the way people shopped and the First National grocery store chain erected a new modern grocery store at 24-26 South Main Street (#49) in 1940. The Concord Savings Bank constructed at 43 North Main Street (#78) in 1957-8 (on the site of an

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 6

earlier historic bank) was the first in Concord with drive-in banking and walk-up tellers. The New Hampshire Savings Bank moved from North Main Street to new quarters at 27 North State Street (#108) in 1958, prompted by a need for additional banking space, parking and a drive-in window. The need for parking became of paramount concern in the 1950s and 1960s and a series of buildings on the north side of Warren Street were demolished in 1960 to make way for the 100-car Durgin Street parking lot.

New technology also resulted in the introduction of a variety of new materials to modernize older and out-of-date buildings, and especially storefronts. These included aluminum and stainless steel framing elements, structural glass like Carrerra glass and porcelain and enamel panels. A desire to appear progressive fueled other changes in the downtown including the removal of the upper stories of buildings or the construction of new facades. In other cases, fire proved the catalyst. Fires destroyed the Masonic Block at the corner of Pleasant and North Main Streets in 1962 and the Smith Block at 24-32 North Main Street in 1960, resulting in the construction of single-story replacements (#25 & #66). The construction of the Capital Shopping Center on the site of the former Railroad Station in 1960 also prompted many building owners and shop keepers to make cosmetic changes in an effort to keep their clientele.

Beginning in the 1970s a new awareness of downtown Concord's historic character emerged. The old Police Station, initially proposed for demolition, was renovated as a restaurant. The area behind the station was redeveloped into an open urban space known as Bicentennial Square (#73). Another major urban revitalization project at Eagle Square (#12) took place in the early 1980s and in the 1990s the New Hampshire Historical Society purchased and renovated the Stone Warehouse (#10) for a new museum. On the west side of North Main Street, the Capitol Plaza project resulted in the construction of an open arcade behind the facade of the James R. Hill Building (#82) and a sensitively-designed infill building on the site of the former Centennial Block. St. Paul's Church (#93), seriously damaged by arson in 1984, was rebuilt retaining the original foundation, walls and tower.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References (continued)

5. Z19 E293720 N4786830

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated district are marked by a bold dashed line on the enclosed sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed district reflect the general limits of Concord's commercial district as it existed in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The eastern boundary of the district is Storrs Street which was laid out in the 1960s and marks the line between the historic commercial center to the west and the shopping center development which was built in the 1960s on the site of the former railroad station. The southern end of the district is Hills Avenue; to the south the properties were historically more industrial in character although in the 20th century many of these buildings were replaced by modern construction. The western edge of the district is more jagged and attempts to differentiate between the institutional buildings which were built on the edge of the commercial downtown (and which are included in the district) from the more residential structures to the west. The northern boundary of the district is Centre Street/Loudon Road. The few additional historic commercial structures which once existed to the north of this line were largely removed as part of Urban Renewal. The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the acreage historically associated with the individual properties.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 1

LIST OF OWNERS (BY SITE #)

1.	45-6-15	4 Dixon Avenue	Raymond Steenbeke, Trustee J & S Realty Trust 127 Mountain Road Concord, NH 03301
2	45-6-17	8-14 Dixon Av.	Raymond Steenbeke, Trustee J & S Realty Trust 127 Mountain Road Concord, NH 03301
3	45-6-14	148-158 N. Main	Gary Stephens, Trustee Stephens Realty Trust 103 W. Adams Street Somerville, MA 02144
4	45-6-13	132-146 N. Main	Associated Enterprises Inc. 136 N. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
5	45-6-12	120-132 N. Main	H.J. Ciborowski, Trustee Ciborowski Realty Trust c/o CIB Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
6	45-6-11	116-118 N. Main	Carolyn Beaulieu, et als, Trustees c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
7	45-6-25	110 N. Main	M & P Partners LP 400 Centre Street Newton, MA 02458

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 2

8	45-6-9	94-102 N. Main	Eagle Square Associates c/o Lee Marden P.O. Box 1212 Concord, NH 03302
9	45-6-24	7 Eagle Square	NH Historical Society c/o REI Service Corp. 1779 Elm Street Manchester, NH 03104
10	45-6-23	6 Eagle Square	NH Historical Society 30 Park Street Concord, NH 03301
11	45-6-22	5 Eagle Square	Carolyn Beaulieu, et als, Trustees c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
12	45-6-8	Eagle Square	City of Concord 41 Green Street Concord, NH 03301
13	45-6-7	92 N. Main St.	Charter Holding Corp. c/o Charter Trust Co. 90 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-6-6	90 N. Main St.	Charter Trust Co. 90 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-6-5	84-88 N. Main St.	John, James & Matthew Pappas, Trustees John J. Pappas Revocable Trust 1994 88 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 3

14	45-6-4	82 N. Main St.	Ralph E. McCoy & Dennis P. Roy Buck St. Suncook, NH 03275
15	45-6-4	76-80 N. Main St.	Ralph E. McCoy & Dennis P. Roy Buck St. Suncook, NH 03275
16	45-6-3	70-74 N. Main St.	H.J. Ciborowski, Trustee Ciborowski Realty Trust c/o CIB Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
17	45-6-2	64-68 N. Main St.	Associated Enterprises Inc. 136 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
18	45-6-2	58-62 N. Main St.	Associated Enterprises Inc. 136 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
19	45-6-1	54-56 N. Main St.	Stella A. Ciborowski c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
20	45-6-1	44-52 N. Main St.	Stella A. Ciborowski c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
21	45-8-4	18-22 Low Ave.	NH Automatic Equipment Corp. c/o Richard LeClair, CPA 21 Rockingham St. Concord, NH 03301-2644

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 4

22	45-8-3	16 Low Ave.	Concord Savings Bank 43 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
23	45-7-2	36-42 N. Main St.	Jacob S. Ciborowski Heirs P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
24	45-7-2	34 N. Main St.	Jacob S. Ciborowski Heirs P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
25	45-7-1	24-32 N. Main St.	Basile N. Hedges, Trustee Basile Hedges 1994 Trust 72 N. State Street Concord, NH 03301
26	45-7-5	1-5 Depot St.	Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee Leon & Charlotte Aznive Revoc. Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
27	45-7-4	7- 7 1/2 Depot St.	Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee Leon & Charlotte Aznive Revoc. Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
28	45-7-3	9-15 Depot St.	Eleven Depot Street Associates c/o Foxfire Management Co., Inc. P.O. Box 1438 Concord, NH 03302
29	45-8-1	17 Depot St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 5

	45-8-2	17 Depot St. (Unit 1)	Douglas V. Milbury Jr. 54 Knox Road Bow, NH 03304
	45-8-8	17 Depot St. (Unit 3)	Davisville Real Estate LLC 331 Maple Street Contocook, NH 03229
	45-8-9	17 Depot St. (Unit 2)	Douglas V. Milbury Jr. 54 Knox Road Bow, NH 03304
	45-8-10	17 Depot St. (Unit 4)	Davisville Real Estate LLC 331 Maple Street Contocook, NH 03229
30	35-3-6	18-20 N. Main St.	Stella A. Ciborowski c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03780-0322
31	35-3-6	14-16 N. Main St.	Stella A. Ciborowski c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03780-0322
32	35-3-5	12 N. Main St.	Ethel R. Dinitto, Trustee Ethel R. Dinitto Revoc. Trust 114 N. State St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-3-4	10 N. Main St.	Borghoff Realty LLC 10 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 6

	35-3-3	6-8 N. Main St.	Barbara Rosenfield, Trustee Barbara Rosenfield Revoc. Trust 329 Route 103A New London, NH 03257
	35-3-2	4 N. Main St.	NHH Invest LLC 6 Heather Lane Bow, NH 03304
33	35-3-1	2-2 1/2 Main St.	Evangelos D. Lillios 2 1/2 N. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
34	35-3-10	3-13 Pleasant St. Ext.	Evangelos D. Lillios 2 1/2 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
35	35-3-8	19 Storrs Street	Janvier Holdings Inc. c/o Jay Haines 18 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
36	35-3-9	13 Storrs Street	Peter D. & Effie Raft 483 Briar Hill Road Contoocook, NH 03229
37	35-3-11	89 Storrs Street	Michael J. Montore, Trustee Michael J. Montore Revoc. Trust 20 S. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
38	35-2-3	10 Pleasant St. Ext.	Harry Shapiro & Sons Corp. 41 Centre Street Concord, NH 03301
39	35-2-2	1-5 S. Main Street	Harry Shapiro & Sons Corp. 41 Centre Street Concord, NH 03301

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 7

	35-2-6	3 S. Main Street	Concord Area Trust for Community Housing c/o Foxfire Management P.O. Box 1438 Concord, NH 03302-1438
40	35-2-5	7 S. Main Street	Harry Shapiro & Sons Corp. 41 Centre Street Concord, NH 03301
41	35-2-1	9-13 S. Main Street	TWG-Concord LLC c/o The Wasserman Group Ltd. 199 Wells Avenue Boston, MA 02159
42	35-2-1	15-23 S. Main St.	TWG-Concord LLC c/o The Wasserman Group Ltd. 199 Wells Avenue Boston, MA 02159
43	35-1-8	25-27 S. Main St.	Anthony M. Sanborn c/o Banagan's Cycling Co. 27 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-6	29 S. Main St.	Michael B. Herrmann & Shannan Hadgins Hermann 29 S. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-1	31 S. Main St. (Unit 1)	Hayslip & Hodgkins Realty Assoc. 31A S. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-2	31 S. Main St. (Unit 3)	KI Realty LLC c/o McKible Law Office 9 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301-4804

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 8

	35-1-5	31 S. Main St. (Unit 2)	Angus & Christine Boezeman 31 1/2 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-7	31 S. Main St. (Unit 5)	KI Realty LLC c/o McKible Law Office 9 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301-4804
45	35-1-9	33-33 1/2 S. Main (Unit 7)	Hills Avenue Blues Associates Attn: Louis P. Caron 6 Cardinal Road Concord, NH 03301
46	35-1-10	7 Hills Ave. (L5)	KI Realty LLC c/o McKible Law Office 9 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301-4804
	35-1-11	7 Hills Ave. (L1)	Anthony M. Sanborn c/o Banagan's Cycling Co. 27 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-12	7 Hills Ave. (L2)	KI Realty LLC c/o McKible Law Office 9 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301-4804
	35-1-13	7 Hills Ave. (L3)	KI Realty LLC c/o McKible Law Office 9 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301-4804

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 9

	35-1-14	7 Hills Ave. (L4)	Hills Avenue Blues Associates Attn: Louis P. Caron 6 Cardinal Road Concord, NH 03301
47	35-1-4	9 Hills Ave.	Jane Valliere & Bruce Parrish 11 Hills Ave. Concord, NH 03301
48	35-6-8	28 S. Main St.	PSI Environments Inc. 28 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
49	35-6-7	24-26 S. Main St.	Tobin Family LLC 5 Styles Drive Concord, NH 03301
50	35-6-6	20-20 1/2 S. Main	Michael J. Montore, Trustee Michael J. Montore, Revoc. Trust 20 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-6-5	20 1/2 S. Main St.	Arthur & Charles Aznive, Trustees Twenty South Main Street Realty Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
51	35-6-4	16-18 S. Main St.	Arthur & Charles Aznive, Trustees Sixteen South Main Street Realty Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
52	35-6-3	10-14 S. Main St.	Mareina Realty LLC 12 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 10

53	35-6-3	10-14 S. Main St.	Mareina Realty LLC 12 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
54	35-6-1	2-4 S. Main St.	Mareina Realty LLC 12 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
55	35-6-1	7 Pleasant St.	Mareina Realty LLC 12 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
56		9-13 Pleasant St.	Mareina Realty LLC 12 S. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
57	35-6-21	15 Pleasant St.	Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee Snaphuance Real Estate Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
58	35-6-20	19 Pleasant St.	Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee Snaphuance Real Estate Trust 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
59	35-5-1	34-36 Pleasant St.	Mental Health Facilities Inc. 5 Market Lane Concord, NH 03301
60	35-5-10	26-32 Pleasant St.	Michael E. Ferguson 19 Goss Drive Henniker, NH 03242
61	35-5-9	18-24 Pleasant St.	Monadnock Realty Corp. c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 11

62	35-5-8	9-11 Odd Fellows Ave.	Mental Health Facilities Inc. 5 Market Lane P.O. Box 2032 Concord, NH 03302
63	35-5-11	7 Odd Fellows Ave.	Mason & Rich Realty Inc. 6 Bicentennial Square Concord, NH 03301
64	35-5-7	1-5 Odd Fellows Ave.	Legal Land Company Ltd. 99 Fisherville Road Concord, NH 03303-1020
65	35-4-8	5 Market Lane	Mental Health Facilities Inc. 5 Market Lane P.O. Box 2032 Concord, NH 03302
66	35-4-1	1-5 N. Main St.	Monadnock Realty Corp. c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
67	35-4-7	5-9 N. Main St.	Alan M. Cohen 16 Dwinell Drive Concord, NH 03301
68	35-4-6	11 N. Main St.	Monadnock Realty Corp. c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
69	35-4-6	13-19 N. Main St.	Monadnock Realty Corp. c/o Ciborowski Associates P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 12

70	35-4-5	21 N. Main St.	Camosy Properties LLC 23 N. Main Street Concord, NH 03301
71	35-4-4	25-35 N. Main St.	Harold & Judith Ekstrom 36 Warren St. Concord, NH 03301
72	35-4-3	3-5 Warren St.	Warren Investments LLC 110 Franklin St. Laconia, NH 03246
73	35-4-2	Bicentennial Square	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
74	35-5-6	9-17 Warren St.	CMJ Associates, LLC 13 Warren St. Concord, NH 03301
75	45-1-2	32 Warren St.	James W. & Carol C. Corrigan 826 Gould Hill Road Contoocook, NH 03229
76	45-1-3	26-30 Warren St.	Harold E. & Judith A. Ekstrom 36 Warren St. Concord, NH 03301
77	45-1-4	22 Warren St.	Academy of Applied Science, Inc. 24 Warren Street Concord, NH 03301
78	45-1-6	43 N. Main St.	Concord Savings Bank c/o Bank of NH Attn: D. Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 13

79	45-1-6	47 N. Main St.	Concord Savings Bank c/o Bank of NH Attn: D. Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105
80	45-1-8	53-55 N. Main St.	David J. Pearson Sr. & Amelia Pearson 55 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
81	45-1-12	57-65 N. Main St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Boston, MA 02114-2434
81A	45-1-5	17 School St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-1-5A & B	17 School St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Concord, NH 02114-2434
	45-1-5C	17 School St.	Concord Savings Bank c/o Bank of NH Attn: D. Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105
	45-1-5D	17 School St.	Merrimack County Savings Bank c/o City of Concord Finance Dept. 41 Green Street Concord, NH 03301

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 14

	45-1-5E	17 School St.	Suloway & Hollis PLLC c/o City of Concord Finance Department 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-1-5F	17 School St.	Ransmeier & Spellman c/o City of Concord Finance Department 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-1-5G	17 School St.	Shaheen & Gordon PA c/o City of Concord Finance Department 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	45-1-5H	17 School St.	Square Rose c/o City of Concord Finance Department 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
82	45-1-12	67 N. Main St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Boston, MA 02114-2434
83	45-1-12	69 N. Main St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Boston, MA 02114-2434
84	45-1-12	71-81 N. Main St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Boston, MA 02114-2434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 15

85	45-1-7	29 School St.	Sullo way & Hollis PLLC P.O. Box 1256 Concord, NH 03302
86	45-3-6	83-85 N. Main St.	Merrimack County Savings Bank 89 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
87	45-3-5	87-93 N. Main St.	Merrimack County Savings Bank 89 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
88	45-3-4	97 N. Main St.	Capitol Street Associates P.O. Box 600 Concord, NH 03302-0600
89	45-3-3	7-19 Capitol St.	Sullo way & Hollis PLLC P.O. Box 1256 Concord, NH 03302
90	45-5-1	103-111 N. Main St.	CF & FB & BR Whittemore DBA Patriot Investment Co. 4 Park Street Concord, NH 03301
91	45-5-9	121-125 N. Main St.	TPC Inc. 10 Park Street, Suite 103 Concord, NH 03301-6303
92	45-5-2	8-10 Park St.	TPC Inc. 10 Park Street, Suite 103 Concord, NH 03301-6303
93	45-5-4	Park St.	Rector, Church Wardens & Vestry Men of St. Paul's Parish 21 Centre Street Concord, NH 03301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

1116

Section numberPage

94	45-5-5	18 Park Street	State of New Hampshire c/o Concord City Hall 41 Green Street Concord, NH 03301
95,95A	45-1-10	20 N. State St.	First Baptist Church 20 N. State St. Concord, NH 03301
96	45-1-1	12 N. State St.	Harold E. & Judith A. Ekstrom 36 Warren St. Concord, NH 03301
97	35-5-5	10 N. State St.	Allan L. French 16 Watson Court Concord, NH 03301
98	35-5-4	8 N. State St.	Bonnie J. Larochelle 7 Pond Place Lane Concord, NH 03301
99	35-5-2	4 N. State St.	Four North State Rentals LLC 112 Ring Road Loudon, NH 03307
100	35-6-19	5-7 S. State St.	Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee Leon & Charlotte Aznive Revoc. Trusts 7 S. State St. Concord, NH 03301
101	36-5-9	1 N. State St.	Mental Health Facilities Inc. P.O. Box 2032 Concord, NH 03302
102	36-5-8	3 N. State St.	Newspapers of NH Inc. P.O. Box 1177 Concord, NH 03302

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 17

103	36-4-7	7 N. State St.	NH Medical Society 7 N. State St. Concord, NH 03301
104	44-4-8	15 N. State St.	YMCA c/o H. Charles Thompson 15 N. State St. Concord, NH 03301
105	44-4-9	38 Warren St.	YMCA of Concord 15 N. State St. Concord, NH 03301
106	44-4-3	North State St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	44-4-3A	N. State St.	Fire House Office Partnership P.O. Box 1438 Concord, NH 03302-1438
	44-4-3B	N. State St.	Fire House Block Associates c/o Weston Assoc. Mgmt. Co. Inc. 170 Newbury Street Boston, MA 02116
	44-4-3D	N. State St.	Mason & Rich Professional Association c/o City of Concord Finance Dept. 41 Green Street Concord, NH 03301
	44-4-3E	N. State St.	Leeming & Leeming c/o 41 Green Street Concord, NH 03301
107	44-4-6	39 School St.	First Church of Christ Scientist 33 School St. Concord, NH 03301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 18

108	44-5-1	27 N. State St.	State of New Hampshire 25 Capitol St. State House Concord, NH 03301
	44-51-A	27 N. State St.	Laconia Savings Bank c/o Richard Long 62 Pleasant Street Laconia, NH 03246
VL1	45-6-16	Ward Ave.	Raymond Steenbeke, Trustee J & S Realty Trust 127 Mountain Road Concord, NH 03301
VL2	45-6-18	Storrs St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
VL3	45-6-19	Storrs St.	State of New Hampshire State House Annex Concord, NH 03301
VL4	45-6-21	Low Ave.	Jacob S. Ciborowski Heirs P.O. Box 322 Rye, NH 03870-0322
VL5	45-8-5	Low Ave.	Associated Enterprises Inc. 136 No. Main St. Concord, NH 03301
VL6	45-8-7	Storrs St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 19

VL7	45-8-6	Storrs St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
VL8	45-8-1	Depot St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
VL9	35-3-7	Depot St.	New Boston Concord LP c/o New Boston Fund Inc. 1 Longfellow Place Suite 3612 Boston, MA 02114-2434
VL10	35-2-4	Storrs St.	TWG-Concord LLC c/o The Wasserman Group Ltd. 199 Wells Ave. Boston, MA 02159
VL11	35-1-3	Freight St.	City of Concord 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
	35-1-3A	Freight St.	Combined Services Inc. c/o City of Concord Finance Dept. 41 Green St. Concord, NH 03301
VL12	35-6-7	South Main St.	Tobin Family LLC 5 Styles Drive Concord, NH 03301
VL13	45-3-1	School St.	Merrimack County Savings Bank 89 N. Main St. Concord, NH 03301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 20

VL14	45-5-8	Centre St.	CF, FB & BR Whittemore DBA Patriot Investment Co. 4 Park Street Concord, NH 03301
VL15	45-1-9	North State St.	Sulloway & Hollis PLLC P.O. Box 1256 Concord, NH 03302
VL16	45-1-11	North State St.	First Baptist Church of Concord 20 North State St. Concord, NH 03301
VL17	35-5-3	North State St.	Mental Health Facilities Inc. 5 Market Lane Concord, NH 03301
VL18	36-4-6	Warren St.	Concord Savings Bank c/o Bank of NH Attn: D. Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 1A

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OWNERS

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 77 | Academy of Applied Science Inc.
24 Warren Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 4, 17, 18
VL5 | Associated Enterprises Inc.
136 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 26,27,57,58,
100 | Arthur W. Aznive, Trustee
7 S. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 50,51 | Arthur & Charles Aznive, Trustees
7 S. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 6,11 | Carolyn Beaulieu, et. als, Trustees
c/o Ciborowski Associates
P.O. Box 322
Rye, NH 03870-0322 |
| 44 | Angus & Christine Boezeman
31 1/2 S. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 32 | Borghoff Realty LLC
10 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 70 | Camosy Properties LLC
23 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 88 | Capitol Street Associates
P.O. Box 600
Concord, NH 03302-0600 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 2A

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13 | Charter Holding Corp.
c/o Charter Trust Co.
90 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 13 | Charter Trust Co.
90 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 5, 16 | H.J. Ciborowski, Trustee
Ciborowski Realty Trust
c/o CIB Associates
P.O. Box 322
Rye, NH 03870-0322 |
| 23, 24
VL4 | Jacob S. Ciborowski Heirs
P.O. Box 322
Rye, NH 03870-0322 |
| 19, 20,
30,31 | Stella A. Ciborowski
c/o Ciborowski Associates
P.O. Box 322
Rye, NH 03870-0322 |
| 74 | CMJ Associates LLC
13 Warren Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 67 | Alan M. Cohen
16 Dwinell Drive
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 12, 29,73,81A
106,VL2,VL6,
VL7,VL8,VL11 | City of Concord
41 Green Street
Concord, NH 03301 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 3A

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| VL11 | Combined Services Inc.
c/o City of Concord Finance Department
41 Green St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 39 | Concord Area Trust for Community Housing
c/o Foxfire Management
P.O. Box 1438
Concord, NH 03302-1438 |
| 22,78,79,81A,
VL17 | Concord Savings Bank
c/o Bank of NH
Attn.: D. Biron
P.O. Box 600
Manchester, NH 03105 |
| 75 | James W. & Carol C. Corrigan
826 Gould Hill Road
Contoocook, NH 03229 |
| 29 | Davisville Real Estate LLC
331 Maple Street
Contoocook, NH 03229 |
| 32 | Ethel R. Dinitto, Trustee
Ethel R. Dinitto Revoc. Trust
114 N. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 8 | Eagle Square Associates
c/o Lee Marden
P.O. Box 1212
Concord, NH 03302 |
| 71,76,96 | Harold & Judith Ekstrom
36 Warren St.
Concord, NH 03301 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 4A

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 28 | Eleven Depot Street Associates
c/o Foxfire Management Co.
P.O. Box 1438
Concord, NH 03302 |
| 60 | Michael E. Ferguson
19 Goss Drive
Henniker, NH 03242 |
| 106 | Fire House Block Associates
c/o Weston Assoc. Management Co., Inc.
170 Newbury St.
Boston, MA 02116 |
| 106 | Fire House Office Partnership
P.O. Box 1438
Concord, NH 03302-1438 |
| 95,95A,
VL16 | First Baptist Church
20 N. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 107 | First Church of Christ Scientist
33 School St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 99 | Four North State Rentals LLC
112 Ring Road
Loudon, NH 03307 |
| 97 | Allan L. French
16 Watson Court
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 25 | Basile N. Hades, Trustee
Basile Hades 1994 Trust
72 N. State Street
Concord, NH 03301 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 5A

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 43 | Hayslip & Hodgkins Realty Assoc.
31A S. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 43 | Michael B. Herrmann & Shannan Hadgins Hermann
29 S. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 45,46 | Hills Avenue Blues Associates
Attn.: Louis P. Caron
6 Cardinal Road
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 35 | Janvier Holdings Inc.
c/o Jay Haines
18 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 44,46 | KI Realty LLC
c/o McKible Law Office
9 Hills Ave.
Concord, NH 03301-4804 |
| 108 | Laconia Savings Bank
c/o Richard Long
62 Pleasant St.
Laconia, NH 03246 |
| 98 | Bonnie J. Larochelle
7 Pond Place Lane
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 64 | Legal Land Company Ltd.
99 Fisherville Road
Concord, NH 03303-1020 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 6A

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 106 | Leeming & Leeming
c/o City of Concord Finance Dept.
41 Green St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 33,34 | Evangelos D. Lillios
2 1/2 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 7 | M & P Partners LP
400 Centre Street
Newton, MA 02458 |
| 52,53,54,55,
56 | Mareina Realty LLC
12 S. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 63,106 | Mason & Rich Realty Inc.
6 Bicentennial Square
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 15 | Ralph E. McCoy & Dennis P. Roy
Buck St.
Suncook, NH 03275 |
| 59,62,65,101,
VL18 | Mental Health Facilities Inc.
5 Market Lane
P.O. Box 2032
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 86,87,VL13 | Merrimack County Savings Bank
89 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 29 | Douglas V. Milbury Jr.
54 Knox Road
Bow, NH 03304 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 7A

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 61,66,68,69 | Monadnock Realty Corp.
c/o Ciborowski Associates
P.O. Box 322
Rye, NH 03870-0322 |
| 37,50 | Michael J. Montore, Trustee
Michael J. Montore Revoc. Trust
20 S. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 81,81A,82,
83,84,VL9 | New Boston Concord LP
c/o New Boston Fund Inc.
1 Longfellow Place
Suite 3612
Boston, MA 02114-2434 |
| 21 | NH Automatic Equipment Corp.
c/o Richard LeClair, CPA
21 Rockingham St.
Concord, NH 03301-2644 |
| 32 | NHH Invest LLC
6 Heather Lane
Bow, NH 03304 |
| 9 | NH Historical Society
c/o REI Service Corp.
1779 Elm Street
Manchester, NH 03104 |
| 10 | NH Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 103 | NH Medical Society
7 N. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 8A

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 102 | Newspapers of NH Inc.
P.O. Box 1177
Concord, NH 03302 |
| 13 | John, James & Matthew Pappas, Trustees
John J. Pappas Revoc. Trust 1994
88 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 47 | Jane Valliere & Bruce Parrish
11 Hills Ave.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 80 | David J. Pearson Sr. & Amelia Pearson
55 N. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 48 | PSI Environments Inc.
28 S. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 36 | Peter D. & Effie Raft
483 Briar Hill Road
Contoocook, NH 03229 |
| 81A | Ransmeier & Spellman
c/o City of Concord Finance Dept.
41 Green Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 32 | Barbara Rosenfield, Trustee
Barbara Rosenfield Revoc. Trust
329 Route 103A
New London, NH 03257 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 9A

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 93 | Rector, Church Warden & Vestry
Men of St. Paul's Parish
21 Centre Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 43,46 | Anthony M. Sanborn
c/o Banagan's Cycling Co.
27 S. Main St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 81A | Shaheen & Gordon PA
c/o City of Concord Finance Dept.
41 Green St.
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 38,39,40 | Harry Shapiro & Sons Corp.
41 Centre Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 81A | Square Rose
c/o City of Concord Finance Dept.
41 Green Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 94,108
VL3 | State of New Hampshire
25 Capitol St.
State House
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 1,2,VL1 | Raymond Steenbeke, Trustee
J & S Realty Trust
127 Mountain Road
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 3 | Gary Stephens, Trustee
Stephens Realty Trust
103 W. Adams St.
Somerville, MA 02144 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Concord Historic District
Concord (Merrimack County)
New Hampshire

Section number 11 Page 10A

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 81A,85,89,
VL15 | Suloway & Hollis PLLC
P.O. Box 1256
Concord, NH 03302 |
| 49,VL12 | Tobin Family LLC
5 Styles Drive
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 91,92 | TPC Inc.
10 Park Street, Suite 103
Concord, NH 03301-6303 |
| 41,42
VL10 | TWG-Concord LLC
c/o The Wasserman Group Ltd.
199 Wells Avenue
Boston, MA 02159 |
| 72 | Warren Investments LLC
110 Franklin St.
Laconia, NH 03246 |
| 90,VL14 | CF & FB & BR Whittemore
DBA Patriot Investment Co.
4 Park Street
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 104,105 | YMCA of Concord
15 N. State St.
Concord, NH 03301 |

Downtown Concord National Register Historic District

